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REPUDIATION HAS WON

Populism Triumphs in the Chicago Convention.

THE PLATFORM IS ADOPTED

Strong Fight Against Abandoning Party Principle.

AN OVATION FOR SENATOR HILL

The Great Audience Cheers the New-York Leader for a Full Half Hour—Minority Report Lost.

BRYAN MAKES A BID FOR VOTES

The Tillmanites and Altgeld's Followers Refuse to Listen to Reason or Logic.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Democratic National Convention to-day repudiated the past record of the party, and by its utterances went over to the Populist camp bag and baggage.

The platform made its appearance at the very opening of the session of the convention this morning. It was all that the Populistic Democrats wanted, and their delight was manifested with exuberant applause. Silver and gold—silver first—were made prominent, but repudiation, income tax, censure of the Supreme Court, which is to be reconstructed to suit the party if Populism wins; opposition to bonds, all had places.

The fight by the opponents of all these things had been a persistent and protracted one. It was a foregone conclusion that sound money would lose and "slush" money would win.

The platform destroyed many bridges. In many respects it follows the lines of the Republican platform, but it differs from the St. Louis utterance so diametrically on the money question that no man of intelligence can mistake the meaning of either. The Republican platform declares for bimetallism; that of the Democrats overlooks it as a proposition unworthy of further attention by the American people.

Tillman had his first chance to parade and pose and spout before the convention at the beginning of the discussion of the platform. His face and figure had become reasonably familiar during the week preceding the convention, but his reception was tame compared with the greetings given to several men who had preceded him. He failed to make a hit. It was another Altgeld whom the great congregation saw, a beardless Altgeld, bearing himself with the confidence of the swaggering cock-of-the-walk, who has been accustomed to feed upon much applause from emotional and unthinking admirers.

With fifty minutes at his command he wasted ten minutes in getting under way. Then he provoked hisses and cheers by advocating sectionalism. He was impatient because Hill was to follow him, and he said so, although he prepared the convention for a sharp reply by admitting that Hill had courage. His sneers at New-York and his proposed denunciation of President Cleveland were greeted with hisses, sneers, derisive laughter, and cat-calls, but not with applause.

"You are not a Democrat," shouted a spectator, who defied the Sergeant at Arms, after Tillman's demand for Cleveland's impeachment.

The man was not put out, but Tillman was. It was not Cleveland who was impeached, but Tillman, when Senator Jones hotly repudiated Tillman's attempt to create a sectional issue and divide the country upon it. The danger in Tillman's bitter, demagogic, and mischievous speech was appreciated by the Arkansas Senator, and his brief exhortation was tumultuously cheered.

Hill's Wonderful Reception.

Senator Hill never had met with such a reception as that which greeted his appearance upon the platform. It was like one of those uproars that usually are reserved for celebrating the nomination or election of a candidate. It appeared to come from everybody in the vast hall except the silver delegates of South Carolina, sullen and resentful over the indifferent reception given to Tillman, and furious at the gratitude displayed when he finally quit his wandering, senseless, and vituperative speech.

Hill himself quelled the uproar with the ringing declaration: "I am a Democrat, but not a revolutionist!" He did not waste any time, but came directly to the points he had to make. For the first time in the convention a declaration was heard and argued for international bimetallism very effectively. He warned the convention of the danger of placing its reliance upon a single ratio, in declaring for free coinage, and aptly directed attention to the fact that Senator Vest had offered a bill for free coinage at a ratio the adoption of which would now subject a Democrat to the accusation of heresy. In criticising the majority report, he reminded the convention that in its mad devotion to silver monometallism it had overlooked and disregarded international bimetallism. It was all free coinage, and the policy condemned was the policy that had kept silver and gold at a parity.

With terseness and in effective words he reminded the convention that it had overlooked the facts about reduced cost of production, and had made most of its planks identical with the same planks in the Republican platform. Mistake after mistake was pointed out—the reopening of the greenback discussion, the committal of the party to the suicidal policy of extending paper currency, the making of a new test of Democracy, the advocacy of an income tax, the assault upon the Supreme Court of the Nation by making it the duty of Congress to revolutionize the court by extending its membership.

This provoked his first refusal to be bound by the platform, and there was a sensation as he denounced it as unwise, revolutionary, unnecessary. Repudiation, he charged his hearers, was advocated in the prohibition against the issue of bonds to maintain the public credit and National honor. Zeal for monetary reform and silver currency had put in the platform planks that would not bear discussion, which would put the party on the defensive in every school district in the country.

"Be not deceived," was the earnest appeal made by the New-York Senator in warning the convention against listening to the voice of Populism and filling the platform with new tests of Democracy, new tenets of faith and standards of loyalty, incongruous and absurd propositions, to gain the votes of men who never were and never will be Democrats. Every ear was strained in attention as he drew near the close of his speech.

Leaning forward, his right arm extended toward the rapt audience, he closed with the exhortation: "If we keep in the good old paths of Democracy we shall win; if we depart from them we shall be lost."

Then there was a renewal of the applause that greeted him when he began, and then confusion, as the convention relaxed and rested from the strain of nearly an hour's strict attention and almost constant excitement.

Senator Vilas well supported Senator Hill. His speech was a wholesome admonition to the convention not to adopt the majority platform, with the standard-destroying, Anarchistic, debt-repudiating, iniquitous, unlawful policies, recalling the spirit of Danton, and presaging a cry of dire calamity. He hit hard blows and many of them. Hopeful, yet sorrowful, he besought the convention to pause, reflect, and act wisely.

Ex-Gov. Russell's speech was an admirable answer to Tillman's harangue. It embodied a stinging rebuke to George Fred Williams, who had crept into the convention as a gold man to seize an opportunity by faithlessness to secure temporary popularity in a faction with which he has never had any association, and with which he has fought courageously and effectively.

Bryan's Bid for Place.

"The Boy Orator of the Platte," Bryan of Nebraska, was lionized. With fine elocution and honeyed Populistic phrases he aroused the silverites over and over again and stirred them to tumult almost beyond the power of the Chairman to restrain. Then he became defiant and demanded the nomination of an Andrew Jackson, (such a man, perhaps, as William Jennings Bryan, the man who was appealing to the convention with something of the manner of McKinley, but with much more than McKinley's courage,) to justify the income-tax plank, the paper-money plank, the anti-civil-service plank, and to express his contempt for international bimetallism. His references to McKinley and Napoleon were cheap and shallow, but they pleased immensely. It was more agreeably expressed Populism than that of Tillman; it was more exciting than that of Altgeld; it was the Democracy of the convention of 1896, not that of the convention of the Democratic Party that in 1884 had nominated the first Democratic President to reach the White House in twenty-five years. His hopes of independent silver monometallism and of carrying every State of the Union for free silver were the brilliantly described and iridescent dream of the exultant Populistic element that was ruling the councils of the Democratic Party.

Under the spell of the oratory of the gifted blatherskite from Nebraska, the convention went into spasms of enthusiasm. Amid roars of cheers, rising and falling like the noise of a tremendous storm, they lavished attentions upon him.

The seats of the Nebraska delegation were surrounded by delegates from other States, bearing aloft the staffs bearing the designations of the silver States, decked with flags and streamers. Then there was a dance of the standard bearers, and after that a march around the section occupied by delegates, with two bands playing furiously and helping on the babel of confusion. The convention had found an object upon which to lavish its noisiest attentions.

Garfield, in 1880, had been cheered after his speech for Sherman that nominated Garfield, but he had not received a tithe of the adulation that was heaped upon Bryan in the fifteen or twenty minutes that he remained the idol of the convention he had so profoundly aroused.

Oratory Triumphs Over Reason.

Oratory was more potent than reason. One after the other, the propositions of the minority were beaten. By a vote of 303 to 626, the silverites refused to sustain the minority declaration for the existing standard until a bimetallic agreement between nations should be had.

Having already refused to approve the Administration of its own party, the convention did not mind indicting it upon a roll call and by a vote of 357 to 564 rejected Mr. Hill's motion commending the honesty, economy, courage, and fidelity of President Cleveland and his Administration.

The proposition to abandon free coinage if the experiment should not in a year restore the parity of gold and silver was bowled over by a viva voce vote, and by the vote of 628 to 301, one delegate being absent, the platform, with all its incongruities, Populism, repudiation, and revolution, was approved.

[For full Text of the Platform See Page 7.]

LONG AND EXCITING SESSION

New-Yorkers Hustled by the Police—The Fight on the Platform—New-York Leads the Gold Forces.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The day session of the convention was long, exciting, and full of incident. The certainty that the resolutions would be presented and the possibility that nominations might be reached resulted this morning in securing the largest attendance that has yet gathered in the Coliseum. The doors were not opened until nearly 9:30 o'clock, and thousands of persons were waiting to get in at that hour, but the crushing and crowding of Tuesday were not repeated. The thousands who traveled to the convention hall found nothing to complain of in the weather, although there were occasional lowering clouds and indications of coming rain. A good lake breeze was blowing and helped to keep the crowd in good humor. As soon as the doors of the Coliseum were thrown open the vast area of spectators' seats began to fill up, and by 10 o'clock there were but few patches of bare seats to be seen in the mighty field of faces.

The delegates were late in arriving. The hour fixed for beginning the day's work was 10 o'clock, but had the Chairman called the convention to order at that time he would not have found a quorum present. The assembling of the delegates for the third day's session of this remarkable convention was accomplished without much cheering of the leading characters in this political tragedy.

Ex-Gov. Waller and Lynde Harrison were among the early arrivals. They came in with their Connecticut associates, and there was a little clatter of applause from the galleries. There was so much confusion in the delegates' inclosure that most of the leaders were lost sight of as they came in to take their seats. Most of this confusion came from the care that was taken by the policemen and Assistant Sergeants at Arms at the single entrance to the inclosure to let none but delegates and newspaper men inside of the gate. Strict orders had been given on this point by the Sergeant at Arms, and the result was a jam at the gate for nearly an hour, and delegates had to pass one by one through a narrow lane formed by the police and the Sergeants at Arms. There was a great deal of disorder at this gate. The police in some cases were unnecessarily rough.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy and a few other New-York delegates had just succeeded in pushing their way through the gate when one of the Sergeants at Arms seized ex-Mayor Grant by the shoulder and pushed him back. Mr. Grant laughed outright and did not move away as he was ordered to. He did not have his ticket ready. Ex-Mayor Gilroy noticed the difficulty, ran back to the gate, and insisted that ex-Mayor Grant should be admitted. The Captain of Police happened along just then, and immediately Mr. Grant was invited to enter.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings had a very much rougher time of it getting through the gate. He was in a hurry to reach his seat and noticed that the police were passing in men who were not delegates. He protested against being kept in waiting, and a policeman seized him by the throat and pushed him back into the crowd. It looked for a moment as though the Congressman's right fist was about to land on the policeman's eyes, but Mr. Cummings restrained himself on this point, and after denouncing the policeman in vigorous terms insisted on being admitted to the inclosure at once, and he followed this up by immediately forcing his way past the policeman. Then he lodged a complaint against Policeman No. 12 with Inspector Hunt.

Some of the other New-York men also received treatment that was far from being courteous at the hands of the police.

While the delegates were gathering the band played selections from the "Midway Plaisance." A few moments after 10 o'clock Senator White, the permanent Chairman, took his seat on the platform but left the gavel untouched.

Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney and Senator Hill came in together and took their seats in the New-York delegation soon afterward. Senator Hill's arrival convinced the spectators that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report, and there was an air of eager expectancy all over the hall. By 10:30 o'clock the Coliseum was crowded. There were at least a thousand ladies scattered through the audience and massed in attractive groups in the gallery reserved for the guests of the National Committee.

THE PLATFORM PRESENTED.

Reading Arouses Little Interest—The Minority Report.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Disorder, restlessness, and inattention ruled the morning session until the voice and the presence of Senator Hill stilled the Populistic mob who in their wildness two days ago trampled on him, but were silent to-day in admiration as he led the battle of the morning against the heresy of 16 to 1. Up to that moment the ranting of the Populists was in the air, and there was neither entertainment, inspiration, nor genuine enthusiasm. It was impossible to keep the crowd interested or respectfully quiet with such speakers and sentiments as the silverites put forward, while the platform was read and the discussion of it began. This was the first business of consequence.

Representative James Richardson of Tennessee held the gavel, and Chairman White occupied a chair at one side. Mr. Richardson has a good presence, and a knowledge of parliamentary law, but he lacked voice to still a mob promptly. He introduced the Rev. Dr. Green of Iowa to make a prayer.

Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas at once proceeded to read the platform, with its silver planks, and the reading set the silver maniacs wild. Senator Jones's voice was husky. The far-away visitors could not hear very well. The 16-to-1 delegates stroked their whiskers and drank in the silver sentences and howled at intervals. It was like bringing a new mess of playthings into the violent wards of an insane asylum. The silver men began to feel in their pockets to see if their cart wheels had begun to accumulate then, even while the document was being read.

Free Silver's First Shout.

When Senator Jones read the words, "The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver," there was a yell, and for a minute delegates stood up and swung flags. The demonstration did not last long. When quiet had been restored a delegate from Texas shrieked, "Read that free-coinage plank again," and Senator Jones did so.

Those parts of the platform which related to things other than denunciation of capitalists, free silver, the "robbery of the people," and other like rubbish, did not awaken enthusiasm. No one seemed to care a copper what was said on these topics.

A misguided individual brought in a long banner of red and blue, which some thought was the flag of Cuba Libre. A ripple of applause was starting when the Chairman directed the man who had the flag to "put that banner out."

A squad of officials hustled him out of sight.

The minority report was also read by Senator Jones. This was signed by sixteen members of the Committee on Resolutions.

When those parts of it which indorsed the National Administration were read the

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GOLD MEN WILL REMAIN

They, However, Will Take No Part in the Proceedings.

ALL FOLLOW THE LEAD OF NEW-YORK

Future Action Will Depend Upon the Result of Further Conferences.

MANY DELEGATES FAVOR AN OPEN BOLT

Committee Appointed Headed by ex-Secretary Whitney—No Candidate to be Presented.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The New-York delegates immediately after the convention took a recess at 5 o'clock hurried over to the Washington Park Club, where they met and mapped out their policy for the remainder of the convention. The privileges of the club had been extended to the delegation upon its arrival here, and as a consequence the most important meeting of New-York delegates was held under very comfortable circumstances. The meeting was held in one of the large parlors which opens out on the broad veranda which overlooks the Washington Park race track. There was a full attendance of the delegates.

Ex-Gov. Flower presided, and Senator Hill and ex-Secretary Whitney sat just behind him on a sofa. The meeting lasted for two hours. Several speeches were made and the situation was carefully gone over. Several of the delegates said that they could not support the ticket, and they came out strongly in favor of a bolt. Speeches to this effect were made by Frederic R. Coudert, Perry Belmont, Col. John R. Fellows, and others. Ex-Mayor Grant, Congressman Franklin Bartlett, and Congressman McClellan were among those who did not make speeches, but were emphatically in favor of leaving the convention on account of the outrageous platform. Mr. Coudert said that, while he favored a bolt, he was perfectly willing to abide by the action of the majority in whatever decision might be reached.

John Delmar of Brooklyn opposed a bolt. James D. Bell favored it. Delancey Nicoll wanted the delegates to walk out of the convention.

Senator Hill, in a brief speech, advocated the plan of sitting in the convention, and neither voting nor bolting.

Ex-Secretary Whitney amplified this idea, and urged the adoption of this policy. John Delmar thought that it would be best to vote for some sound-money candidate, but he did not push his objection.

William Sulzer was against a bolt, and he wanted to vote also; "Silver Billy" as he has become known since his arrival here, informed the assembled delegates that he hoped to run for Congress again this Fall, and that he wanted votes. Then Mr. Sulzer started in to make a silver speech, but the delegates began to hoot and laugh, and finally ex-Gov. Flower called time, and "Silver Billy" sat down.

Senator Grady made a long argument from the organization standpoint against a bolt.

Senator Guy, speaking for Henry D. Purroy, also opposed a bolt. Senator Guy applauded Bryan's speech this morning vigorously. Although not a delegate, Guy was in one of the New-York seats, and the fact that he stood up and cheered Bryan's shout for silver made many of the New-York delegates indignant.

Ex-Gov. Flower at first was rather inclined to favor an open bolt, but in his last speech he agreed with Senator Hill, and Secretary Whitney. The final determination of the conference was that the delegation should neither vote nor bolt, but that it should be explained to the convention that New-York had no candidate who could stand on the convention's platform.

The following committee then was appointed to confer with the delegates from other sound-money States and to have full power to act for the whole delegation in case of an emergency: William C. Whitney, Senator Hill, Frederic R. Coudert, ex-Gov. Flower, James W. Hinkley, and William F. Sheehan. The conference then adjourned.

Before the delegates returned to the Convention Hall they were entertained at dinner at the clubhouse by Mr. Whitney. The dinner did not last long, owing to the lateness of the hour.

The Wisconsin delegation did not wait to receive the master word from New-York or Pennsylvania. It acted promptly and decisively. It was the first sound-money delegation to declare it would take no further part in a convention that had declared for independent free coinage of silver, accompanied by repudiation. The instructions in Wisconsin were framed to provide for just such an emergency as arose in the convention. Not only was the unit rule enforced, but a clause was inserted which instructed the minority of the delegation to vote just as they should be directed by the majority. The idea was to allow the majority to dictate silence whenever that course might be deemed advisable.

While the roll was being called on the adoption of the platform word was passed around that caucus would be held as soon as the call should be finished. The delegation waited only to cast its vote, and then, while the Territories were being called, it filed out to one of the committee rooms.

The caucus was very short. Gen. Bragg, speaking of it, said:

"We had long known what we would do in case of an emergency like this. We did not need to deliberate; we only needed to take formal action."

Ten minutes only were consumed, and a resolution was passed expressing the determination of Wisconsin's delegates to take no further action.

The four silver men in the delegation objected strenuously. They said they wished to have a vote on candidates, even if it was only to make a record. They had a hearing, but the majority rule prevailed.

Gen. Bragg was in his seat at 7:45 o'clock. He was satisfied with the action taken, and said he did not doubt the Democrats of Wisconsin would uphold the action of their delegates. He would not talk of the future of the party in Wisconsin nor of the nature of the action likely to be taken in the State Convention.

Sound-money delegates from three States announced their intention to continue in the convention after the free silver resolution platform had been adopted. They were from Washington, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Hugh C. Wallace of Washington emphatically stated that he was willing to take the result. He said:

"We will vote for candidates, and probably free-silver candidates. We made our fight on the platform and voted consistently and persistently against all silver propositions. Though we were beaten, we still are Democrats and will support the party and its nominee."

The other gold members of the delegation agreed with this view.

John E. Carland, Chairman of the South Dakota delegation, sat at the end of the row of eight. As the result on the platform was announced, he was asked by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES what the South Dakota delegation would do. He replied:

"Why, we shall vote in the convention until it is over."

Chairman P. B. Winston of the Minnesota delegation, when asked what the Minnesota gold men would do, said:

"We still are Democrats. We will continue to take part in the convention."

None of these groups of gold men took any action during the recess; they said that they had arrived at a determination and would not change.

After the "No vote and no bolt" policy of the New-York delegates had been announced ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts said that the delegates from his State, with the exception of the three silver men, would follow the example of the New-Yorkers and not vote for any candidate.

The majority of the Connecticut delegation was inclined to get in line with New-York and Massachusetts, and remain silent when the balloting is in progress, but one or two delegates insisted upon voting for somebody. To meet this condition ex-Gov. Waller suggested that the whole delegation cast its vote for Controller Eckels. Ex-Judge Lynde Harrison very strongly favored the policy of silence, and the delegation has not definitely decided upon the course.

The New-Hampshire delegation has practically determined to follow the New-York lead, as have also the gold men in Maine, although conditions may shape themselves so that all the Maine votes will be cast for one of the candidates.

Vermont is divided in its opinion as to whether to vote or remain silent. The State will probably vote.

Rhode Island will probably remain silent.

Some of the New-Hampshire delegates would have bolted from the convention had it not been for the action of New-York. Some of the delegates declare that they cannot support the "coyote ticket" of this convention.

New-Jersey's present plan is to follow New-York's lead. This was decided upon immediately after the New-York conference adjourned.

Pennsylvania will cast its votes for ex-Gov. Pattison.

WHAT VOTE WILL NOMINATE?

A Difficult Parliamentary Question Raised by Gold Men's Action.

CHICAGO, July 9.—If, as is generally understood, the New-York delegation, accompanied by the men from New-England, decline to vote for any candidate named, it becomes a delicate parliamentary question as to how many votes will nominate.

Will it take two-thirds of the constituted membership of the convention, which is 930, or two-thirds of a quorum?

Senator White, permanent Chairman, whose voice has given out, will not be in the chair. He declines to discuss the question, but admits its delicacy.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee, who is temporarily in the chair, declines to say what ruling he will make until he is confronted with the situation. He is a skilled parliamentarian and has carefully looked into the rules of the House of Representatives, under which the convention is operating, for the purpose of reaching a determination.

It is intimated that he may decline to hold that two-thirds of a quorum is sufficient, but escape from the dilemma by a far easier method. The rules of the House of Representatives provide that a report from the Committee on Rules is always in order, and a special rule can be reported from that committee at any time and the previous question ordered. If it shall become necessary the power of this committee can be invoked and the proceedings stopped at any stage for the reception of a report abrogating the two-thirds rule.

There are, thus, two methods by which the failure of the gold men to vote can be overcome.

Senator Hill holds to the opinion that two-thirds of a quorum is sufficient to nominate.

YOUNG WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Upbraided by a Discarded Lover, She Takes Laudanum.

Lillian Kessel is a patient in the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, where she is suffering from the effects of laudanum taken yesterday morning, with suicidal intent.

Lillian, who is twenty-one years old, worked in a laundry on Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Here she met a young man with whom she fell in love, but he was earning a small salary, and she decided not to marry him.

Lillian soon after met James Murtett, who lives in Connecticut, and arrangements were made for the wedding, which was to have taken place yesterday. Her first lover met her on Wednesday night and chided her.

After that Lillian showed to a daughter of Prof. Dahl, a musician, at 198 Carlton Avenue, with whom she was stopping, a bottle of laudanum, and threatened to take the drug. She carried out the threat yesterday morning. She was found in the area of the house in Carlton Avenue, suffering from the poison, and was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital. There it is said that she will recover.

WILFRED LAURIER IN OTTAWA.

Two Thousand Persons Welcome Him—Governor General's Denial.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 9.—Wilfred Laurier arrived to-night at 8:30 o'clock. Although his coming was not generally known, over 2,000 persons met him at the station, and welcomed him to the city. He will call on His Excellency to-morrow.

The Governor General has received a telegram from Joseph Chamberlain, mentioning that certain press telegrams published in London state that in some Canadian newspapers he has been accused of interfering in international politics, and requesting that his absolute contradiction of this false statement should be made known.

His Excellency desires that the widest publicity be given to this denial.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—A committee of the Central Labor Union called on the agent of the Pepperrell and Laconia Mills in Biddeford, Me., yesterday in regard to the strike of the loom fixers. The agent declined to discuss the situation with them, declaring that the loom fixers' grievance was only a fancied one, and that they, having gone out on a strike, need not seek conciliation. In case of a sympathetic strike the mills will be closed.

—Giacomo Marzadri, twenty-six years old, an employe of the Bamage Paper Company at Monroe Bridge, Mass., while waiting for a train was killed at the Fitchburg Railroad station yesterday. He was subject to fits, and started to pass over the tracks, when he fell, and a pushing engine passed over him, cutting his head off.

—The Peary expedition steamer Hope, Capt. Bartlett, sails to-day from St. John's, N. F., for Sydney, where she will take on board the members of the party. The steamer has accommodation for twenty-five passengers. She will be absent three months, cruising along the west coast of Greenland.

—Joseph Banman, twenty-four years old, of Boston, a guest for two days at the Central House in Mansfield, Mass., shot himself in the head in his room yesterday. He says it was an accident, and was going to a hospital in Boston.

THE STANDARD BEARER NOT YET NAMED

Silverites Still Are Uncertain Who Will Head Their Presidential Ticket.

ATTEMPT TO STAMPEDE CONVENTION FOR BRYAN FAILS

All the Candidates Are Nominated by Their Friends, and Everything Is in Readiness for the Balloting.

GOLD MEN REFUSE TO MAKE A CHOICE FOR FIRST PLACE

Emotionalism Controls the Proceedings at the Night Session and Disorder and Tumult Prevail—The Speeches Generally of Very Ordinary Character.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Democratic Convention—or the Populistic element which controls it—is now ready to ballot for a Presidential candidate. All the "favorite sons" were eulogized in elaborate speeches during the five hours' session last night. The usual shouting was done by each and then the struggle for supremacy was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning, the convention adjourning at 12:35 A. M., Chicago time.

Each set of boomers wanted time to make deals in favor of its candidate, and the question of adjourning brought the factions into harmony for once.

Only free-silver men of the most pronounced stripe were placed before the convention. Each gold State, as it was called, announced that it could present no candidate who could stand on the platform that had been adopted. None of the sound-money men cared to give even a quasi indorsement to the attitude of the majority by voting for a candidate in the convention.

The afternoon's developments had excited great interest in the convention, and brought to the hall a crowd vastly larger than the Coliseum could hold. A nomination was expected, and all the people who could get tickets had come to fill up every seat, even in the remotest corner of the hall.

Senator Vest, speaking for Arkansas, neither maintained his reputation as an orator nor displayed a deep interest in his subject, but he presented Bland, and opened the way for the customary convention Bedlam of cheering, waving of flags, and the unusual exercise of allowing two bands to play at once, each playing a different tune. It is considered the proper thing to keep this sort of thing going for half an hour, and Bland's lusty boomers kept it up for the orthodox period, and until they could shout and fling their arms no longer. Fear of Bryan and his sudden leap into favor stimulated the cheering. The boomers had come for this particular work, and they were doing it with all their ability.

Like a roaring bull of Bashan, Overmyer of Kansas seconded "Silver Dick's" nomination. His speech was bursting with vituperation for bankers and "taffy" for farmers. It was as full of calamity as a nut is of meat. He shouted in vain. He did not again arouse the boomers.

Williams of Illinois, in his second, had a fling at Boies for his former Republicanism, and demanded a candidate who would get Democratic votes.

Carrying out the emotional purpose awakened during the afternoon by the speech of "the Boy Orator of the Platte," H. T. Lewis of Georgia named the man from Nebraska and threw the convention into convulsions of approval, less boisterous and prolonged than those for Bland, but noisy enough. It began to look as though the effort to stampede would not work. Bryan had a good part of the audience, but he had not yet caught the delegates. North Carolina seconded Bryan. George Fred Williams, for Georgia, added another second, without striking effect.

Tiernan of Louisiana wandered amid flowers of speech until he had named the "silver-tongued orator of Nebraska" and exasperated the convention, and retired amid many jeers.

The nominating speech for Matthews of Indiana was audible to but a small part of the convention, for Senator Turpie, who made it, is not an engaging orator, and his use of a written speech mixed his emotional audience as much as their utter inability to hear one word of it. The confusion was naturally great. It was really too bad for the candidate, for his introduction was prejudicial to him. Confusion worse confounded led the Chairman to threaten to adjourn the convention until to-morrow and then to reconvene it without the presence of guests.

The threat of the Chair secured for Trippett of California a hearing to second Matthews of Indiana.

Ex-Representative Fred White of Iowa presented the name of ex-Gov. Boies, but the audience had been too much alarmed to venture to applaud. It listened and behaved fairly well until a woman in white far up in the gallery seats waved and cheered the speech of White and worked the audience into a new frenzy.

"Joe Blackburn, and that's all," was the apt introduction of Kentucky's favorite by John S. Rhea. The speech was also like Blackburn in being chiefly sound and fury, signifying little except to reveal the occasion of Blackburn's aversion for President Cleveland in the President's refusal to permit Blackburn to make appointments.

Delegate at Large W. W. Foote of California seconded Blackburn, owing to the refusal of Senator White to be a candidate, and was so ungallant as to offend the Boies people by bringing out the fact that Blackburn was not supported by any parading Joan of Arc.

The first warning of the intention of the Eastern and Western gold men was given when Massachusetts announced that the platform adopted had made it impossible for Massachusetts to offer the name of Gov. Russell or any other candidate.

Arkansas seconded Bland in a speech by Paul Jones, an impassioned orator, evidently accustomed to speaking at midnight. Nebraska was content to announce that it would vote for Bryan.

New-Jersey responded to the call through Allen McDermott, with the plain statement that New-Jersey did not care to nominate any candidate on the platform adopted.

A venerable gentleman with whiskers and great power of endurance painted a highly flattering portrait of John R. McLean, as the original silver man. Pennsylvania declined to nominate, Mr. Harrity promising to explain this declination on the call of the roll.

It was just after midnight that Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin announced that the State he represented could not participate in nominating any Democrat to stand upon a Populist platform. One of the four silver delegates from Wisconsin seconded Bryan's nomination, and the speaking was ended.

A roll call was impossible with a mob promoting confusion, and the convention adjourned at 12:35 until 10 A. M.

CONVENTION AT WORK ON TICKET

Candidates Named and Eulogized—An Uproarious Body, Which Could Not Be Controlled.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Senator White was in the chair at the beginning of the evening session, but relinquished the gavel to Mr. Richardson of Tennessee. He faced a turbulent ocean of humanity that went in eddies and through the aisles and kept up a constant roar that hardly could be subdued. The shadows were deep in the long galleries behind the electric lights. All the seats were taken, and the thousands upon thousands who had come were hopeful that the dramatic, sensational, and wildly exciting incidents of the day might be repeated, and the convention reach a climax, and end its business in a cyclone of enthusiasm.

The incidents of the afternoon had shown that the mad gang was in an emotional frame of mind. It was ready to stampede, apparently, on slight provocation. It had had no strong centring points, save on the one issue of silver, and on candidates it was all at sea.

If nominations had been in order, Bryan would have swept the convention in the afternoon. Bland and Boies and Matthews all could have been swamped in the mad waves of enthusiasm that had washed the Nebraska man into a position where all had eyes upon him. The crowd to-night was disorderly beyond control, so that repeated appeals of the Chairman and long-continued pounding with his gavel could not quiet it, and after waiting in vain business began in the midst of turmoil.

Vest Nominates Bland.

Senator Jones of Arkansas moved that the roll of States be called for the nomination of candidates. The motion was declared carried, and Arkansas was the first to respond. On behalf of that State, Senator George Vest of Missouri made his way through the crowd to nominate Richard P. Bland—"Silver Dick"—the so-called "logical candidate," and one of the earliest apostles to preach the false doctrine that free-coinage at 16 to 1 is a remedy for all the ills to which flesh is heir. Senator Vest hardly could make himself heard. There was a tumult at one of the entrances, and in the beginning of the speech Delegate St. Clair of Virginia rushed forward and appealed for a suspension of business until order could be restored.

"Delegates are being almost torn in pieces in the struggles with the mob," he screamed.

The police were ordered to clear the en-

trance, and Senator Vest proceeded, speaking as follows:

Revolutions do not begin with the rich and prosperous. They represent the protest of those who are suffering from present conditions, and whose demands for relief are denounced by the beneficiaries of unjust and oppressive legislation. When a profound sense of wrong, evolved from years of distress, fastens upon the public mind in a free country, and the people are determined to have redress, a leader is always found who is a platform in himself, and to whom they instinctively turn as the loyal exponent of their hopes.

The people are not iconoclasts nor false to their convictions. They followed Jefferson when he assailed the centralizing and monarchical doctrines of the old Federalists and was denounced as a Communist and leveler by the wealth and culture of New-England and New-York. They followed Jackson when he took the United States bank by the throat and was proclaimed a tyrant and ruffian by the usurers and money kings. They followed Lincoln when he attacked the slave power and declared that this country could not exist half slave and half free.

The great movement for bimetallism—the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1—and the restoration of silver to its Constitutional status, is

"No sapling chance-sown by the fountain,
Blooming at Beltane, in Winter to fade."

Silver Men's Protest.

It has come to stay. It is a protest against the wrong and outrage of 1873, when, without debate, and with the knowledge of only a few men in Congress, the silver dollar was stricken from the coinage, and the red despot of gold made supreme as to all values.

It is a declaration by the free men of America that the United States must withdraw from the conspiracy which was formed to destroy one-half the metallic money of the world, in order to establish the slavery of greed and usury more degrading than the tyranny of armed force.

It is the stern demand from unrequited toil, bankrupt enterprise, and ruined homes for a change in the money system which for years has brought disaster and desolation.

In this crisis of our country and party we must take no step backward in platform or candidate. We want no uncertain or doubtful leader. No laggard in peace or dastard in war. No latter-day silver saint, but a grizzled and scarred veteran, who has borne the heat and burden of the day, and whose breast is marked from edge of sword and point of lance on a hundred fields.

Twenty years ago the battle for silver was begun in the halls of Congress by a modest, unpretending, brave man, not an iridescent nor meteoric statesman, but of the people and from the people, who has never faltered for an instant in the great struggle. Others doubted and wavered, some yielded to blandishment and patronage and are now holding office under the gold power, others misrepresented their constituents and have been provided for in the National infirmary of the present Administration, but Richard Parks Bland stands now where he stood then, the living, breathing embodiment of the silver cause.

Bland Played Ivanhoe.

He struck with steel point the golden shield of the money monopolists, as did Ivanhoe that of the proud Templar in the lists at Ashby, and has neither asked nor given quarter. Nor is he a narrow, one-ideaed man. For twenty years in Congress he fought in the front ranks for Democratic principles and policies, as taught by Jefferson.

He stood by the side of Randall and risked health and life to defeat the first Force bill. He opposed ably and earnestly that crowning tariff infamy, the McKinley act, and again was among the foremost opponents of the last Force bill, which passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate.

He introduced the first free-coinage measure in Congress, and was the author of the Seigniorage bill, which passed both houses and was vetoed by President Cleveland.

If this be an obscure record, where can be found the career of any public servant that deserves the plaudits of his countrymen?

Bland and No Apology.

The Democrats of Missouri, who have passed through the fiery furnace of Republican proscription seven times heated, and whose State flag has always been placed beneath the great oriflamme of National Democracy, make no apology or excuse when offering such a candidate for the Presidency.

If you ask, Whence comes our candidate? we answer, Not from the usurer's den nor temple of Mammon, where the clink of gold drowns the voice of patriotism, but from the farm, the workshop, the mine—from the hearts and homes of the people.

To reject him is to put a brand upon rugged honesty and unwonted courage and to chill the hearts and hopes of those who during all these years have waited for this hour of triumph. To nominate him is to make our party again that of the people and to insure success.

Give us Silver Dick, and silver quick,
And we will make McKinley sick
In the ides of next November.

All the Bland Men Howl.

When Mr. Vest concluded, the big Bland banner was flung into the air, and all the Bland adherents arose and howled. Bland's friends wanted to rival the Bryan tumult of the afternoon.

Three bands began playing in remote parts of the building. Bland banners appeared in the aisles. Flags waved in the galleries.

Through all the whirlwind the rock-ribbed golden States of the East—New-York, New-England, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania—sat still, watching, but taking no part. From the South and West ex-Governors, Senators, Congressmen, young and old, bearded and shaven, mounted chairs and shrieked like madmen. Tall, lank Populistic delegates arose, and with wild eyes and streaming hair shrieked and helped along the disturbance.

It was worse than any of the bloodcurdling scenes enacted by the long-haired Sioux of Buffalo Bill's show, which used to make night hideous in this very spot. It was as though the Indians had been reinforced by thousands unrestrained by rules and beyond control of the authorities. The violence of the storm lasted for twelve minutes.

A Second from Kansas.

David Overmeyer of Kansas was then presented. He seconded Bland's nomination and raised a fresh tumult. The crowd soon quieted, however, and listened, for the speaker had strong lungs. He spoke of Bland as "an illustrious statesman and a peerless, gracious, 'Silver Dick' Bland." He lauded Mr. Bland as a man who knew that money which was made from either of the precious metals was sound money, as tested by the experience and wisdom of all the ages of the past; as a man who knew that the money of the Constitution was honest money; that the money which was good enough to pay private debts was good enough to pay every public debt, and that the money which was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay Ickelheimer, Morgan, or any other man.

Mr. Bland, he said, was a man who knew—

The short and simple
Annals of the poor,

who plowed his own fields, turned the stubborn glebe, and stirred the fertile soil of his farm.

"Fellow-citizens," Mr. Overmeyer continued, "the eyes of the world are upon you. The great heart of humanity beats in anxious expectation of the issue of this, the greatest convention ever held on the American Continent. By the ashes of your ancestors, by the heroic memories of all the glorious and immortal dead, I appeal to you to solve this great issue aright. There is one name which itself is a solution—Bland, Bland, Bland."

A Thrust at Stevenson.

John R. Williams of Illinois, a former member of Congress, an associate and personal friend of "Silver Dick," came to the front with the same old friend, seconding Bland's nomination on behalf of his State. He added nothing to the enthusiasm of his listeners who had subsided and broke only at intervals into applause. He spoke of Bland as a man who had done more than any other American for the restoration of silver. He spoke of having served with Bland six years in Congress and of his demonstrated intelligence and statesmanship. It was true he had not the eloquence of Webster, but his statements of public questions always were clear and able, and his twenty years in Congress had given him an experience which few men had had.

Obviously hitting at Vice President Stevenson of his own State, he said this convention could not afford to nominate a candidate whose breathless silence on the subject of silver would cast suspicion on their case. Take Bland, and they would not be asked how long he had been a Democrat and what were his views on silver. Nominate Bland, and no Republican words of his against Democracy would rise up in this campaign to chill enthusiasm. It had been said they must nominate a man who could get Republican votes. He said first of all nominate a man who could get Democratic votes. Nominate Bland, and four hundred millions of dollars issued under the Bland act would rise up before the people and appeal for his election.

THE FIRST WORD FOR BRYAN.

Lewis of Georgia Asks Support for the Nebraska Man.

CHICAGO, July 9.—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, and Florida announced that they had no nominations to make. From Georgia came H. T. Lewis, a tall, sallow young man. No one knew, apparently, whom he was to nominate, and the great crowd listened from curiosity.

He came to the platform and put in nomination William J. Bryan of Nebraska, saying that if public office was a reward for public services, no man merited such reward more than he. In the late political contests Mr. Bryan had stood among his peers, like Saul among the Israelites, head and shoulders above all the rest.

"Honor him with the nomination," said Mr. Lewis, "and you will do credit to the party and earn for yourselves the plaudits of your constituents and the thanks of posterity."

Not until the very end did he speak Bryan's name. Like a geyser, the enthusiasm spouted boiling hot. The big blue banner of the Bryan Club of Nebraska was lifted, and the convention arose to its feet while the tumult rolled from one end of the hall to the other. It began like the incident of the afternoon, and for a few minutes it went the same way, but it did not swell and develop into the stampede which had been expected by Bryan's friends.

The Stampede Wouldn't Come.

It became evident that many of the States which had been swept off their feet in the afternoon had sobered a bit during the recess. The banners did not flock to Nebraska as they had in the afternoon. The Bryan men tried it.

A Georgia delegate seized the banner which bore the name of that State, and started through the main aisle. North Carolina followed, while the shrieks and cat-calls began with fresh vigor.

The Nebraska banner went on a swift chase in the procession, and then those of Michigan, Louisiana, and finally South Dakota. The other States that had joined the parade in the afternoon seemed to have glued their banners down, and the group of six went around alone. Then the banners gathered in a cluster at Nebraska's seats and danced up and down in frantic invitation to others to join them. There was no response. A picture of Bryan lifted in the air failed to bring another banner. The din kept up for ten or twelve minutes.

T. F. Klutz of North Carolina seconded Bryan's name in a brief speech, starting the noise again. Mr. Klutz spoke of Bryan as "that young giant of the West, that friend of the people, that champion of the oppressed, that apostle and prophet of this great crusade for financial reform.

"He can poll," he added, "every Democratic vote in every section of this great country that any other can, and, more than that, he can poll more votes from persons of different political persuasions and do more to unite the friends of free silver than all of them put together."

Populistic Harangue by Williams.

Mr. Bryan's nomination was seconded also by George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, who spoke of "crowning a leader in the great agricultural movement." It would be giving hope to the country and life to the Democracy.

"We want," said Mr. Williams, "a young man to wield the sword of an indignant people. We want, in this desperate contest, a young giant, out of the loins of a giant Republic. We want no Napoleon, who marched to a throne under the mantle of liberty. What I present to you is the new Cicero to meet the new Catilines of to-day.

Mr. Williams's speech aroused little enthusiasm.

Another sponsor for Bryan appeared in the person of Thomas Tiernan of Louisiana. He worked "British gold" to the limit, and the fanatics who think they have declared their independence to-day shouted approval. Except for nonsense of this sort, Mr. Tiernan's speech was filled with commonplace and mixed metaphors in which the golden calf figured.

Once he spoke of the "golden rays of the Summer sun."

"You mean silver rays," shrieked a voice, and there was a laugh. Before he could continue some one yelled "Police!" which convulsed the crowd. Altogether, Mr. Tiernan made a bad mess of it, and the last minute or two of his speech was amid such confusion that it could not be heard. Everybody was grateful when he sat down.

TURPIE NAMES MATTHEWS.

Effort to Provoke Enthusiasm for the Indiana Candidate.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The next State to be heard from was Indiana, and Senator David Turpie mounted the platform to nominate Gov. Claude Matthews. The Chairman begged for order, "because Mr. Turpie had not a very strong voice." This proved to be painfully true. Some cannon were discharged just outside the building, and there was such confusion within that nobody heard much of what the Indiana Senator was saying. There was constant moving about. Messenger boys, delegates, and a host of Assistant Sergeants at Arms passed up and down the aisles. Mr. Turpie read his speech, and he plowed through it industriously, with no more regard for the audience than it had for him. In the course of his speech he said:

It is fifty-five years since a farmer appeared at the east front of the Capitol to take the oath of President on Inauguration Day. The inauguration and service of Indiana's choice would be a reminder of the earlier, the ideal days of this Republic, when, as tradition relates, Jefferson left his farm at Monticello, traveled on horseback to the seat of Government without ceremony, took the Constitutional obligation, and was inducted into office.

Our candidate is and has been from his youth up to this hour after the straitest sect of our political school, a Democrat. An intelligent, an able, an earnest, and most diligent laborer in the cause, his first public service was that of a member of the General Assembly, to which he had been chosen by his friends and neighbors in and near the county of his residence. In 1890 he was elected Secretary of State of the State of Indiana. After a very exciting and laborious canvass in 1892 he was chosen Governor of Indiana, the office he now holds, and in which he has shown those rare qualities of wise administration, executive skill and genius, and unwearied and conscientious discharge of duty, in such manner as to have challenged alike the admiration and approval of men of all parties in our Commonwealth.

Our candidate believes in the immediate restoration of silver to the full franchise of the mint, that the standard silver dollar should be coined without restriction at the same ratio of 16 to 1 as was formerly by law established, and when so coined that it shall be a legal tender for all debt. He is not in favor of awaiting the action of European nations upon this subject, and perceives no reason for deferring or postponing the remonetization of silver to suit the convenience, assent, or agreement of other Governments.

And I now, therefore, in pursuance of the instructions of the united Democracy of our State, expressed in convention, and of the unanimous action of the delegates here present, do in all confidence place in nomination as a candidate for the Presidency the name of Claude Matthews of Indiana.

Warning to the Galleries.

When Senator Turpie ended there was a period of aimless, tiresome, meaningless confusion. The galleries were restless and at length the trouble grew so great that the announcement was made that to-morrow's session would be open only to delegates and alternates unless the galleries preserved order. This was repeated and finally a delegate in the Ohio reservation suggested an adjournment if further disrespect should be shown to speakers. This had the desired effect.

Mr. Trippett of California seconded the nomination of Gov. Matthews, calling him Gov. Matthew. To please the grangers, he likened him to Cincinnatus and brought in the well-worn plow.

Soon after Mr. Trippett took the platform the uproar was so great that a delegate from Indiana suggested an adjournment.

An attempt was made to restore order, and the Sergeant at Arms, who is quite a character in his way, and who delights in making speeches from the stand, addressed the audience, saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I want your attention for a few moments. I want to say that the Chairman of this convention desires that I shall announce to you that, unless there is perfect order [jeers] the convention to-morrow will be held without any guests. The delegations will be protected, by the police, and the audience will not be permitted to come into the hall. Now keep order. [Shouts of laughter.]

The Chairman added to the speech of the Sergeant at Arms a notification to the galleries that, unless order was restored, no one would be admitted to the hall to-morrow except delegates and alternates. [Derisive shouts of "good."]

"Order!" Shouts the Chairman.

"Order!" the Chairman commanded, and he lectured the spectators, reminding them that they were the guests of the convention, and should keep quiet, so that the business of the convention might be transacted quietly.

Mr. Martin of Kansas indulged in some playful ridicule of the vain efforts of the Chairman and Sergeant at Arms to maintain order, and said that if the same disrespect which was shown to Senator Turpie were repeated toward other speakers, he would move to adjourn the convention till to-morrow, when it would be seen whether officers could protect the convention.

BOIES'S TURN NEXT.

A Man from "Iowy" Calls His Name and Praises Him.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The first demonstration of the day for ex-Gov. Horace Boies came when Fred White of Iowa was introduced. He spoke of his State as "Iowy." He proceeded to business at once, declaring in plain words that he was there to nominate Horace Boies. He did not try to work up enthusiasm by any oratorical flights. There was no Boies demonstration. The applause was by clapping hands. Boies did not set the crowd crazy, though the lifting of a banner with the picture of "Uncle Horace" woke it a little.

Mr. White assured the convention that there would be no blood-curdling feats on "the political trapeze in the White House with Uncle Horace there."

With what seemed rashness, in view of the treatment New-Yorkers have received here, Mr. White said that ex-Gov. Boies was born in New-York State.

"That kills him with the convention," said some one.

Mr. White warmed up toward the close of his speech, proving himself a ready speaker, apt in choice of figures, and capable of holdig the attention of the galleries. He spoke as follows:

I am authorized by the Democracy of Iowa to present to this convention for the nomination for the high office of President the name of Horace Boies of our State. I want to assure this convention in advance that this is not the result of any question of mere local pride, nor is it the result of any consideration of the question of mere availability. We ask you to nominate the candidate of our choice upon far broader grounds, upon the broad ground that Horace Boies is emphatically a broad man. Those of us who know him best do not hesitate either here or elsewhere to declare with all the confidence that a thorough knowledge of the truth can inspire that he is a man of the stanchest character, possessing a powerful personality and equipped with a combination of mental qualities that will make him, if elected, an ideal Executive.

Knowing as we all do that the political situation of the country is a grave and ominous one, this convention must not ignore or evade the responsibility this situation creates, which is to give to the American people a candidate the mention of whose name, wherever known, will carry with it an overwhelming strength, and stand, in case of election, as an unqualified guarantee for the entire safety in the management of all public affairs, the just settlement of every pressing question, and the speedy inauguration of a vigorous reign of exact justice.

Boies Posed as a Wonder.

If you select Gov. Boies as your candidate, and the people ratify your decision in November, we can promise you no pyrotechnic display from the White House during his Administration; there will be no rockets sent up the explosion of which will frighten the timorous or furnish a subject for foolish talk for the superficial; there will be no sensational performances upon the political trapeze at the Executive Mansion while Horace Boies is its occupant; he will write you no startling messages upon excitable public topics; we promise you none of these performances, but I tell you what we can and do promise you, and that is the inauguration and faithful execution of a policy that will commend itself to every philosophic mind and be applauded by every sincere patriot—a policy that will be characterized throughout by the invigorating force of hard, common sense, and be all aglow with the everlasting sunshine of noble intentions—a policy the primary object of which will be not the creation of opportunities for the unnatural increase of the already excessive fortunes of an avaricious class, but the strict maintenance of the natural and Constitutional rights of every citizen, carefully including that great body of our population, the laboring classes.

Upon the overshadowing issue of this campaign Gov. Boies stands upon an invulnerable platform, the Constitution of his country. Inasmuch as the Constitution in defining what the States shall use as "legal tender in payment of debts" designates not gold or silver, but gold and silver, Gov. Boies believes that the bimetallic system thus provided for in the fundamental law of the land is the system the Democratic Party must indorse and uphold. He believes that so long as the Constitution remains unchanged Congress has no power to demonetize either metal. Hence, in common with the great mass of the American people, he believes that demonetization of silver was not an ordinary political blunder, but an actual crime, and he can conceive of no condition which can possibly arise that will justify the Democratic Party in justifying that crime or in helping to perpetuate its direful results.

Heavy Money for Boies.

Gov. Boies does not believe in a dishonest fifty-cent dollar, as it would work an injury to the creditor class, neither does he believe in a two-hundred-cent dollar, which is still more dishonest, as it unquestionably involves the bankruptcy of the debtor class. Gov. Boies believes in an honest American dollar, authorized not by the British Parliament, but by a law of the American Congress and coined for use among the American people. He believes in a gold dollar of 22.2 grains of gold, and in a silver dollar just sixteen times heavier.

Having rebelled against British insolence over a century ago, winning the fight when a mere weakling; having now developed into the strongest people on earth, clearly entitling us to the leadership among the nations, Gov. Boies believes it would be not merely pitiable cowardice on our part, but actual treason to the people should we now capitulate to English greed.

The finger of a kind fate points to the election of Horace Boies; history seems to be anxious to repeat itself. Give us the man from Waterloo, and allies will flock to his standard, which will destroy Mark Hanna's Napoleon No. 2 as effectually as the European allies destroyed the French Napoleon No. 1.

Woman with a Handkerchief.

After Mr. White sat down suddenly in the midst of a faint ripple of applause, a woman in white stood up in the far-away southern gallery and began to wave a handkerchief.

It was an attempt to duplicate the Blaine demonstration at Minneapolis four years ago.

The woman was Miss Minnie Murray of Nashua, Iowa.

Some one threw her a flag, and she began to wave that. She could be seen from all parts of the hall, and the crowd looked first out of curiosity and in an unresponsive mood.

She persevered, however, and gradually the applause grew until in five minutes it developed into a genuine demonstration.

A larger flag was given to Miss Murray. She waved it vigorously, while others appeared in other galleries.

Then a delegate from Iowa took the big banner with "Uncle Horace's" picture on it and made his way almost on a run toward Miss Murray. The applause grew, and when Miss Murray took the banner the gallant crowd of men responded with a shout. This lasted a minute, and then followed a remarkable incident.

Ran Round the Hall with a Man.

The woman in white and the delegate with the banner locked arms, and, running down the gallery aisle to the delegates' floor, went in a sort of hop, skip, and jump around the hall, the man still carrying the banner, and Miss Murray waving her handkerchief.

The crowd yelled approvingly, but it was not for Horace Boies—it was for the Iowa girl in the white dress.

Miss Murray, with another young woman to assist, conducts a newspaper in Nashua. It is said by her admirers that the two set their own type and attend to all the business of the paper. The demonstration, for which she was responsible, lasted about fifteen minutes.

A SPEECH FOR BLACKBURN.

One of His Kentucky Friends Asks for His Nomination.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A. D. Smith of Minnesota made a rather dreary, though brief, speech seconding the nomination of ex-Gov. Boies, and then J. S. Rhea of Kentucky presented Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, whose name was greeted with a good imitation of the "rebel yell."

Mr. Rhea is the possessor of a good voice, which he used to advantage in portraying the alleged virtues of Blackburn, and the hardships endured by his forefathers in the days of the Revolution.

When he asserted that the candidacy of Blackburn would appeal to the entire country, a great many persons in the hall laughed outright. Mr. Rhea tired the crowd with his fulsome praise of the Senator, and there was genuine relief when he concluded. The band played "Old Kentucky Home," which provoked applause. The Kentuckians could not get up even a modest demonstration.

Mr. Rhea prefaced his remarks with the pledge that whoever was nominated Kentucky would give him her vote. He spoke of his candidate as "Joe" Blackburn, because to Kentuckians he was "Joe" Blackburn, and that meant everything. It was true that he was from the Sauth, and had been a Confederate soldier, but his candidacy was not a sectional one.

If nominated and elected, he would be no sectional President. His whole public career, covering a third of a century, had been a lifelong expression of his sympathy with labor. He had shown himself the peer of the ablest men in Congress. His voice had been heard in forty-five States in advocacy of Democratic principles. He was modest, but not wanting in that finer ambition which made men pure, his honor impregnable, and his simplicity sublime. [Cheers.]

Mr. Rhea added that if it was the will of this convention that Mr. Blackburn should remain in his present field of service, his voice would be raised in behalf of any other candidate that might be named.

W. W. Foote, a gray-haired, vigorous Californian, told the convention that he had come to Chicago with the intention of nominating Senator White, but, as that gentleman had refused to permit his name to be presented, he turned with pleasure to that "sterling Democrat, 'Joe' Blackburn." Mr. Foote had a good deal to say in favor of "Joe," and the delegates let him say it without applauding. He did not improve the chances of his candidate, when he declared that "Joe" had no "Joan of Arc to parade around the hall."

After Foote had subsided, the call of States was continued. Louisiana passed.

Massachusetts Has No Candidate.

When Massachusetts was reached, the Chairman of the delegation announced that the delegates had been instructed to vote for William E. Russell, but that Mr. Russell refused to be a candidate.

"Massachuetts therefore asks to be passed." He added: "She does not speak by proxy."

This last remark was meant for George Fred Williams.

Missouri gave way to Arkansas, and Paul Jones of that State spoke for Bland. In the course of his remarks, he referred to the State which had given "the peerless Altgeld" to the world. The crowd hissed.

Stalwart New-Jersey.

There was a sensation when New-Jersey was called, and Allen McDermott arose. In tones that could be heard throughout the hall, Mr. McDermott cried:

"The State of New-Jersey does not desire to nominate any man on the platform of this convention."

"That's the talk!" shouted a Pennsylvania delegate.

The silverites hissed; the New-Yorkers applauded; the galleries buzzed.

The declaration was not relished by the fanatics.

In response to the call of New-York, Mr. Hill made the simple statement that New-York had no candidate.

The McLean boom then had its airing before the convention. The veteran A. W. Patrick of Ohio took the platform, and praised McLean and the paper he owns. It was very late; the convention was tired, and it failed to rise to the mention of McLean's name.

Mr. Patrick bellowed for five minutes, in an effort to overcome the noise of the galleries, and then sat down.

The Ohioans forgot to applaud.

Pennsylvania "Passes."

William F. Harrity made the announcement when Pennsylvania was called that the delegation from that State had no candidate to present at that time.

"When the list of States is completed," said he "Pennsylvania will define her attitude."

The call proceeded and Bailey of Texas eulogized Bland and seconded his nomination.

While he was declaiming the electric light in front of the desk went out. An electrician came with a high stepladder and adjusted a fresh carbon. His work was watched with the greatest interest, Bailey, for the time, being in eclipse, and was applauded when he finished. Bailey concluded at the same time and appropriated the applause.

"His name is the Hon. Richard P. Bland," shouted Joseph Rawlins of Utah at the close of his speech, which followed that of Bailey, in Bland's interest. Mr. Rawlins had nothing interesting to offer, except to name the place where "Silver Dick" had "camped" during life. He managed to convey the impression that the great apostle of silver had been a rolling stone.

The Chairman of the Virginia delegation informed the convention that Senator Daniel had put aside the honor of being named in the convention.

Delegate St. Clair of West Virginia told the assemblage that "for the purpose of this convention" West Virginia regarded "Joe" Blackburn as the best candidate.

Made the Silverites Savage.

The veteran Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin made the silverites savage by declaring that Wisconsin had "no candidate to name on the Populist platform."

E. J. Dockery, one of the Wisconsin silver men, excited the sympathy of the fanatics by saying that while the unit rule had throttled his vote, he could promise that Wisconsin would support the nominee of the convention.

"'If the convention will give us permission, we might find another straggler who would vote for another candidate," shouted Gen. Bragg.

The convention, at 12:30 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

CRUSH AT THE NIGHT SESSION.

Scramble for Places in Which the Officials Were Powerless.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The crush at some of the entrances to-night was great. There was no trouble about getting through the first openings to the interior of the vast building. Once inside, the people seemed to have no proper idea of where they should go.

The result was that the doorkeepers at the inside doors had much trouble in preventing a panic in some instances. The police at the gate through which the delegates passed had to force the crowd back at times to avoid the possibility of injury to those who were entitled to enter.

At the opening of the evening session the police and officers of the convention had great difficulty in keeping in control persons who managed to secure entrance. Whenever it was possible the officers compelled those seated to show their tickets.

Certain impudent persons, claiming to be newspaper men, appropriated a large proportion of the chairs in some of the sections set aside for newspaper work. A man accompanied by two women was driven from one row to another three times. Finally the party seized three chairs and carried them away. The proper occupants of the seats had to appeal to the police before they could secure the return of the chairs.

BOIES EXPECTS DEFEAT.

He Is Inclined to Think that Bryan Will Be Nominated.

WATERLOO, Iowa, July 9.—Gov. Boies spent the day and evening receiving convention news. When news of the Bryan demonstration to-night came he said:

"They are trying to stampede the convention for Bryan, and it looks as if they were to succeed." He also observed that Bryan's strength, taken from Bland, was remarkable. He added:

"Bryan would have a big vote in this State. The only thing against him is his age. He is but thirty-six, one year beyond the Constitutional requirement. This division of strength will at least make more than one ballot necessary."

After the Bryan demonstration ended Mr. Boies said: "There will probably not be much noise about the other nominations."

A reporter suggested something about Iowa's candidate, and Mr. Boies said:

"Oh, we have nothing now but our own State, and possibly a few scattering delegates. We did have half a dozen or more of the Southern States with us until the break our delegation made on the vote for temporary Chairman. That was decidedly disastrous."

BLAND, IN HIS SHIRTSLEEVES, COOL.

He Says the Platform Contains Not a Single Mistake.

LEBANON, Mo., July 9.—Mr. Bland did not come to headquarters at all this afternoon. The day was hot, and he remained at home readnig the news. During most of the afternoon he was seated in his great willow rocker on the shaded porch of his home, coatless and with vest unbuttoned, as is his wont in his daily Summer life about the farm.

When the news of the adoption of the platform was announced, Mr. Bland said: "No msitakes have been made at Chicago, and I feel more confident than ever that none will be. That platform is the only salvation of the many, and they cannot beat it. The people have been suffering for want of that policy for years. It is not a question now of this man or that man, or which set of men shall rule. It is just that essence of the great principle at stake that is paramount, and I have no doubt that the convention will hit upon the right name upon whom to focus the great issue. They will do the wise thing, I have no doubt."

Mr. Bland retired, as usual, at an early hour to-night, Gen. Mitchell remaining in town to take the latest news to him.

GOLD BADGE FOR COL. MARTIN.

National Committee Appreciates His Work as Sergeant at Arms.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Col. John Irwin Martin of St. Louis, the efficient and accommodating Sergeant-at-Arms of the National Convention, received this afternoon from the members of the National Committee a magnificent gold badge. It is engraved with the name of the Colonel and the date and place of presentation.

Col. Martin had a hard struggle with the local committees which sought to influence the distribution of tickets and the subordinate appointments, but his firmness proved effective in preventing a raid in the interest of any faction.

From the moment the convention hall was turned over to him Tuesday Col. Martin has shown good administrative ability in the face of adverse circumstances. That the National Committee is appreciative is shown by the valuable testimonial bestowed upon him.

TO NOTIFY THE CANDIDATES.

Names of the Men Who Will Call upon the Candidates.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The committee to notify the candidates of their nomination is composed of the following delegates:

State.	President.	Vice-President.
Alabama	J. J. Willett.	J. A. Rountree.
Arkansas	Paul Jones.	O. B. Collins.
California	A. Caminetti.	J. W. Church.
Colorado	T. J. O'Donnell.	E. McCarthy.
Connecticut	Lynde Harrison.	....
Delaware	Not chosen.	....
Florida	B. G. Sparkman.	....
Georgia	J. T. Hill.	R. O. Howard.
Idaho	B. N. Hilliard.	William H. Watt.
Illinois	H. W. Masters.	W. H. Green.
Indiana	U. S. Jackson.	D. A. Sims.
Iowa	L. P. Genung.	W. H. Stackhouse.
Kansas	Frank Bacon.	....
Kentucky	John S. Garner.	R. F. Tomlinson.
Louisiana	Victor Mauberat.	....
Maine	F. H. Plaisted.	....
Maryland	John Hannibal.	H. F. Wingert.
Massachusetts	James Donovan.	....
Michigan	F. H. Hubbard.	....
Minnesota	B. F. Voorhees.	John Noonan.
Mississippi	Patrick Henry.	W. G. Yerger.
Missouri	W. M. Eads.	....
Montana	Not chosen.	....
Nebraska	James Creighton.	James Dahlman.
Nevada	Jacob Klein.	....
N. Hampshire	H. J. Jones.	G. Woodbury.
New-Jersey	G. Krueger.	....
New-York	Elliott Danforth.	D. Beckwith.
No. Carolina	George S. Cowell.	P. M. Pearsall.
North Dakota	W. N. Roach.	....
Ohio	L. E. Holden.	Robert Gordon.
Oregon	J. W. Howard.	....
Pennsylvania	J. T. Lanahan.	....
Rhode Island	G. W. Greene.	....
So. Carolina	Not chosen.	....
South Dakota	S. V. Arnold.	Frank Storer.
Tennessee	J. K. Shields.	....
Texas	J. L. Shepard.	John Lovejoy.
Utah	F. J. Kiesel.	....
Vermont	Michael Magiff.	....
Virginia	T. B. Murphy.	E. Blackstone.
Washington	James F. Girton.	....
W. Virginia	L. F. Tierney.	B. B. Harding.
Wisconsin	J. E. Malone.	....
Wyoming	M. L. Blake.	Robert Foote.
Arizona	W. E. Jones.	....
New-Mexico	A. A. Jones.	....
Oklahoma	Temple Houston.	....
Ind. Territory	J. M. Lahay.	D. M. Hailley.
D. of Colum	George Killeen.	F. P. Morgan.
Alaska	G. R. Tingle.	......

In this committee, where but one representative of a State or Territory is given, the delegate named will visit both candidates.

PROBABLE SUICIDE AT CONEY.

Well-Dressed Man Dies Under Suspicious Circumstances at a Hotel.

A man who registered last Saturday at the Prospect Hotel, Surf Avenue and Harrison's Walk, Coney Island, as "H. Benedict, New-York," died yesterday afternoon in his room at the hotel under circumstances which leave but little doubt that he died from poison taken with suicidal intent. When the man retired to his room last Saturday he never left it alive, having had his meals served in his room.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock Mr. Benedict summoned a waiter and ordered some tea and toast to be served in his room. The waiter noticed that the man appeared to be in ill health, and Dr. John S. Hill, who has an office in the hotel, was sent to attend him. The doctor found the man suffering from severe pains, and about five minutes later he died. Dr. Hill decided that the man had died from poisoning. The body was removed to Hadron's undertaking rooms.

A note was found on the table, in which Benedict gave his address as 334 East Fifty-ninth Street, New-York, and said he was employed by the Wurzburger Brewing Company of Fifty-seventh Street. The number given by the suicide is occupied by Bloomingdales' stables, and no man by the name of Benedict was known by the employes about the place. None of the old residents of the neighborhood had ever heard of such a man. There is no such an establishment as the Wurzburger Brewing Company on Fifty-seventh Street or in New-York.

TOOK POISON IN CENTRAL PARK.

A Shiftless Youth Attempts Suicide While in a Temper.

Frank Wannamaker, seventeen years old, who lives with his widoweed mother and older sister on the top floor of the flat house 356 West Forty-eighth Street, came home about 6 o'clock last evening, and told his mother that he had taken a dose of paris green while in Central Park. A considerable quantity of the poison was scattered on his face and coat. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said that he would recover.

Wannamaker is a shiftless fellow, and has given his mother a great deal of trouble. His mother and sister work in a carpet factory. He left the house in anger yesterday morning because his sister reproached him for not working, and he evidently took the poison while in a pet.

John Falihee Attempts Suicide.

John Falihee of 438 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was taken to the Harlem Hospital yesterday in a precarious condition, having taken a large quantity of carbolic acid with suicidal intent. He purchased a glass of beer in a saloon at Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and into it he poured carbolic acid from a bottle. He drank the mixture and fell to the floor in convulsions. A woman relative of Falihee said yesterday that he had been annoyed for a number of years by a married woman living in East Ninetieth Street, and that it was probably because of her that he tried to kill himself.

Falihee is twenty-two years old and has been employed as a clerk at a good salary by the American Tobacco Company of Twenty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, of which his brother-in-law is superintendent.

The Story of a Dove.

From The Anaheim (Cal.) Gazette.

A dove that had built its nest in a pepper tree standing alongside of the warehouse that was burned at the Botsford ranch was forced to take refuge in the neighboring tree tops, as the flames gradually enveloped the building. For hours it continued to bewail its unhappy lot, cooing out its sadness at its misfortune, and refusing to be comforted by its mate. Only the fact that the brick wall remained standing, interposing a barrier to the communication of the flames to the trunk, accounts for the escape of the tree from destruction. When the fire was in subsidence, leaving the building in ruins and the tree top a mass of charred and blackened embers, the dove came circling above its nest in such close approach to the waves of rising heat that its presence was remarked by those gathered about the fire. Strange as it may appear, the nest was not destroyed, the green boughs whereon it rested probably repelling ignition. When the heat of the fire was yet so intense that it was impossible to approach to within any nearness of it, the dove, circling lower with each flight about the tree, came at last and settled upon its nest, the twigs of the tree smoking, as if on the point of ignition, all about it. When that bird rears its young, which must be contingent upon whether the eggs were cooked or not, its offspring will have been brought forth, as it were, in a baptism of fire. Here is inspiration to move one to poetry.

The President and the Platform.

From The Boston Transcript, (Rep.)

"President Cleveland," we are told, "is not to be mentioned in the platform." President Cleveland is, therefore, to be congratulated, for in no other way could the convention add lustre to the career of the man who has been the mainstay of the hopes of honest-money men, of the Republican as well as of the Democratic Party. By ignoring the President, the convention will do him the greatest possible honor in its power. One can almost feel friendly toward the enemies he has made when they treat him thus courteously.

Bolt.

From The Chicago Record.

Here is another wonder of the English language—two definitions of the word bolt:
"Bolt—To swallow hastily without chewing."
"Bolt—To refuse to swallow at all."

LOSS OF CURRENT BY RETURN RAIL.

Efforts Being Made in St. Louis to Prevent Some of It.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Some of the local railway officials are considerably worried over the ever-increasing loss of current. The rail return has proved, under present practice, inadequate, with the result of loss of power to the company and the partial destruction of lead and water pipes near the power houses. The ends of each rail are bonded with a small copper wire, and the running of supplementary wires between the rails, so that the current, after passing through the motors, can find an unbroken passage back to the generators at the power house. The bonds and wires used in the past were small, and many of them are now broken, so that the current, seeking the path of least resistance, leaves the wires and rails in hundreds of places, passes through the moist clay, and starts off along a water or gas pipe for some distance; then again wends its way through the moist earth back to the wires and rails. This is called by the electricians leakage of the current, and the action it produces on the pipes is termed electrolysis. Up to the present time but little has been done to remedy the evil. The trouble is becoming so marked that steps must soon be taken to suppress it.

The rail has a large current-carrying capacity and would prove an excellent return conductor were it a continuous one. But no matter how close the ends are to each other or how tightly clasped with fish plates and bolts, the connection for the conveying of current is a poor one. To obviate this, holes are bored near the ends of each rail and a copper wire the thickness of a lead pencil soldered and riveted to the two rails. This is called bonding. Every few feet copper wires were, up to a year or so ago, soldered to these and crossing over to the opposite rail, and also connected to a wire running alongside the track. Later on these wires were found too thin, and on new work thicker copper wires were used. The latest is a copper rod, each end of which is riveted to a rail. Even the copper rod bond, riveted to the web of the rail, has not proved satisfactory. Electric welding was tried on the Baden and St. Louis line, and the rail made a continuous one. The cost is prohibitive, however; the price per joint being about $6, and there are 352 joints in a mile. Cast welding costs $3 to $3.50 per joint.

Three of the St. Louis roads have an almost perfect rail return, namely, the Baden and St. Louis, the Southwestern, and Citizens' line. On the first named the rails are electrically welded, and on the other two they are cast-welded. The latter process has been found by experience to be as good as the electric weld, while its cost is only half as much. A couple of weeks ago workmen started cast-welding the rails of the Forest Park, Laclede Avenue, and Fourth Street line. Mr. P. C. Maffitt, President of the Missouri Railroad Company, had a great deal of trouble with leakage of current. It was a case of buying additional generators or attending to the return conductors. Mr. Maffitt decided to cast-weld the joints, and this is being done without preventing traffic or even hindering it in the least. The joints are prepared during the day, and after midnight the perambulating foundries come along with molten iron, and 100 pounds or more of liquid iron is applied to each joint. This kind of a joint does away with fishplates, bolts, copper bonds, supplementary wires, and the like. When the work is finished the consumption of energy, it is estimated, will be from 15 to 20 per cent. less than at present.

President Brockway.

From The Troy Times.

The Press Association of the State of New-York, at its annual meeting recently, honored itself by selecting for President of the organization Henry A. Brockway, who is at the head of one of the leading papers of Northern New-York. The Watertown Daily Times. Mr. Brockway is a journalist "to the manor born." For over thirty years the people of Jefferson County have read the news through the skillful work of the Brockway family. His father, the Hon. Beman Brockway, was for years at the head of The Times, and the paper has found a most worthy successor in the son. The Press Association is to be commended for its excellent choice, and it 's a safe prediction that Mr. Brockway will make an efficient executive.

Chloroform for a Maniac in a Closet.

From The Pratt City (Ala.) News.

A false rumor was circulated last Wednesday, which created considerable excitement, to the effect that a crazy man was in a closet in a house on East Highlands, with a pistol and bowie knife. A crowd went to the house, headed by Deputy Phillips, who was armed with a syringe and a pound of chloroform. The deputy went into the room, bored a hole through the door of the closet and began his application of chloroform on the supposed lunatic. After exhausting the pound of anaesthetic and waiting a few minutes for it to take effect the door was opened suddenly and the crowd made a rush for—an empty closet. The report was merely the hallucination of a delirious brain.

GIFT MR. TELLER WOULD NOT TAKE.

He Refused $50,000 Contributed by Colorado Friends.

Chicago Letter to The Spokane (Washington) Spokesman-Review.

The story which is here told for the first time in print well illustrates the rugged conscientiousness of Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, now, by reason of his leadership of the bolt from the St. Louis Convention, and the growing importance of the silver movement, one of the most conspicuous figures in the present politics of the Nation.

Senator Teller has never been well fixed in the goods of this world, and there have been times when, through sickness in his family, or unusual buth necessary expenditures, his cash resources have been brought down toward hardpan. Such a condition of affairs existed during a certain month little more than a year ago, and one of his Denver constituents and warmest friends, knowing the facts in the case, conceived the idea of quietly raising a purse that would put the venerable Senator beyond the need of pinching or pruning in the future. To that end the gentleman, who is himself a multi-millionaire, a heavy mine owner, and interested in about all the sound financial institutions of the State, called into consultation a few good citizens like himself, about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, and broached his scheme. So heartily was it responded to that before a paper could be passed around there were checks for $50,000 on the table. Then a question arose as to how the offering might be conveyed to him.

Everybody present knew of his sensibilities, both private and personal, and it was agreed that it would be necessary to "lead up" to the matter, as it were, with caution. Somebody proposed that the fund should be placed to the Senator's account at the bank and a passbook and checkbook sent to him without any information as to what it meant or who were the donors, but it was speedily decided that this would be about the worst possible way of going about the business. Everybody thought moreover, that he would be opposed to any public reception at which the purse could be presented as a testimonial to his faithful services.

Finally one of those present remembered that he had a call to Washington within a few weeks, and it was agreed that he should approach the Senator, telling of what had transpired, and seek his wishes as to the manner in which the tribute might be placed at his disposal. He performed his mission, laying stress on the fact that this was a voluntary offering from a few men who knew and loved Henry M. Teller as a man and a citizen, who admired his sturdy and steadfast labors in the interest of the Commonwealth, and there were no strings tied to the proposed gift, no motives behind it, no axes to grind, and so on. But the reply was unexpected.

Senator Teller, while expressing his appreciation of the kind feelings of those who had interested themselves, absolutely refused to touch a penny of the money, or to allow it to be placed to his credit or that of any member of his family in any way. Finally the deputation of one intimated that he would recommend that the contribution be sent in bullion to Washington, to be delivered at the Senator's residence by express, and that consequently he would be bound to receive it. To this Senator Teller substantially replied:

"If you do that I shall promptly send it back. I have done nothing to earn this money; there is not a dollar of it I could rightfully take. I would not have it on my soul that I accepted such a gift from any man or number of men, nor would I make it possible for my sons, after I am gone, to be taunted with the fact that either I or they had been beneficiaries of any moneys not honestly or properly earned. I appreciate the motives that have prompted this tender, but I cannot and will not accept it. I have but little, but with that little I will manage to get along. Thank my friends and say this much to them for me."

This settled the matter. The Colorado man made his report upon returning home. The checks were returned, and everybody concerned was pledged to secrecy. But, at this late day it has leaked out, for it was told as here given by a Colorado man whose check for $5,000 rounded out the total of the fifty-thousand-dollar testimonial.

Pigeons Outwit a Hawk.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Sportsman.

H. S. Edwards owned a flock of pigeons which one day were cut off from their cote by a large hawk. The pigeons knew that if the hawk once got above them one, at least, of their number would go to make the hawk a meal, and so up they flew in circles, perhaps hoping to go higher than the hawk. In the rising game they were no match for the hawk. The latter kept under the pigeons and leisurely followed their laborious movements.

Then came a curious and unexpected sight to Mr. Edwards. Every pigeon closed its wings, when they appeared to be the size of sparrows, and down they came past the hawk at a terrific rate. That astonished the hawk. It actually dodged the dropping birds, and missed half a dozen wing strokes before it got in full chase of them. When it got down to the barnyard not a pigeon was in sight—some were in the cote, some in the porch, two in the well-house, and one was in the kitchen. The hawk had been outwitted completely.

SILVER BUG,
STRADDLE BUG,
HUMBUG,
THREE OF A KIND
AND ALL BAD.

The New-York Times will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National Conventions, campaign, and elections, for

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

REPUDIATION HAS WON

Continued from Page 1.

delegates from Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, and other sound-money States cheered. The Altgeld-Tillman crowd hissed.

There were frequent calls for Hill, but they only brought the announcement from Mr. Jones that Senator Hill would introduce some amendments.

The minority report contained essentially the gold plank, which was adopted by the New-York Democrats at Saratoga, and the New-Yorkers cheered when it was read.

The Minority Report.

The minority report was as follows:

To the Democratic National Convention:

Sixteen delegates, constituting the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, find many declarations in the report of the majority to which they cannot give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill considered and ambiguously phrased, while others are extreme and revolutionary of the well-recognized principles of the party. The minority content themselves with this general expression of their dissent, without going into a specific statement of these objectionable features of the report of the majority.

But upon the financial question, which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the minority regard as vital Democratic doctrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to as the only just and true expression of Democratic faith upon this important issue, as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial report of the majority:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage and a change in the existing standard of value, independently of the action of other great nations, would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, and inflict irreparable evils upon our Nation's commerce and industry.

"Until international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The Democratic Party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal-tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we, therefore, favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and Treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction.

"We demand that the National credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances."

The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economy, courage, and fidelity of the present Democratic Administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honesty, economy, courage, and fidelity of the present Democratic National Administration."

DAVID B. HILL, New-York.
WILLIAM F. VILAS, Wisconsin.
GEORGE GRAY, Delaware.
JOHN PRENTISS POE, Maryland.
IRVING W. DREW, New-Hampshire.
C. O. HOLMAN, Maine.
P. J. FARRELL, Vermont.
LYNDE HARRISON, Connecticut.
DAVID S. BAKER, Rhode Island.
THOMAS A. C. WEADOCK, Michigan.
JAMES E. O'BRIEN, Minnesota.
JOHN E. RUSSELL, Massachusetts.
ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM R. STEELE, South Dakota.
ALLEN McDERMOTT, New-Jersey.

The gold men loudly applauded the minority report.

TILLMAN OPENS THE DEBATE.

His Intolerant Speech Is Hissed from Beginning to End.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The debate on the platform had been limited to two hours and forty minutes, and, after reading the amendment of Senator Hill, Senator Ben Tillman, the dark saturnine blatherskite from South Carolina, the statesman with the pitchfork, was introduced. He was as rabid as usual. At times he was applauded. At other times he was hissed. He made the mistake of openly and defiantly asserting that the question at issue was a sectional one, and his remark was met with hisses of indignation. He spoke of the "lying newspapers," and the crowd laughed.

Tillman closed his jaws and waited until this was over, and then said something about "South Carolina, the home of secession." More hisses greeted the pitchforker. He tried to correct himself by a denunciation of men who would "hiss the name of South Carolina." The crowd, however, had not been hissing the State, but the man. After this the speech was a worse failure than before. Such control of the audience as he had had, the speaker lost. Delegates grew restless. A band began to play, and proceedings were suspended while the officials tried to obey the Chairman's instructions to "take that band out."

Tillman waited until it was quiet and continued in such rabid style that some would gladly have made his talk an excuse for bolting, if they had not known that his particular species of rabies was not shared by the mass of the majority.

In the midst of his speech, Mr. Tillman had the pleasure of listening to cries of "Time!" "Time!" and later of wild calls for "Hill!" "Hill!"

Tillman Talks Anarchy.

The Sergeant at Arms was instructed to clear the galleries, unless order was maintained.

Tillman, later on, uttered some Anarchistic sentiments against President Cleveland for his action in sending the United States Army to quell labor riots, and this brought more hisses.

An indignant demonstration followed the reading of the resolution which the South Carolina blatherskite offered. He held up both hands and begged: "Please keep quiet and listen at it."

Once he spoke of defeat in November, and a voice from the rear of the hall shouted, "You're no Democrat," and this was applauded.

Senator Tillman, in opening his speech, said he would no more than make partial allusions to the important planks in the platform. He would begin by introducing himself to the representatives of the Democracy of the United States, "As I am—and not as the lying newspapers have taught you to think me." He hoped they would carry away from the convention a different idea of "the pitchfork man of South Carolina" from that which they now held. He came from the land of secession, from South Carolina. "Ah," said Mr. Tillman, turning in the direction from which hisses came, "there are but three things in the world that hiss—the goose, the serpent, and the man."

He did not know whether he could say he was a representative of all the Southern States. [Shouts of "No!"] He had gone through fourteen Southern States since April last announcing a new "Declaration of Independence"—free silver at 16 to 1.

Since the war the South had been Democratic, and last election it was solidly Democratic. While the South thanked the Democracy of New-York, Connecticut, and New-Jersey for its assistance and co-operation in the past, and for its protection, the South had realized, long since, that its people were but hewers of wood and drawers of water for the North and East, to which they were tied in bondage, and were having their substance eaten out. The people of the West had also come to realize in the last few years that the conditions of the South and West were identical. Hence, it was found that the Democratic Party of the West was here in almost solid phalanx to help to relieve the South of that incubus. He continued:

Where is New-York now? Where is its leader? [A silver delegate: "In the soup."]

A Slap at Hill.

Tillman said he knew what was coming from the Senator from New-York and simply met it in advance in order to explain why he would offer a substitute to the resolution of Mr. Hill. This speech he was aware had no connection with the platform, but as Grover Cleveland stood for gold monometallism and this convention had denounced that, for them to be now asked to indorse Grover Cleveland was to ask them to write themselves down asses and liars. They were asked to indorse his honesty. To this he opposed the fact of Cleveland's signing a secret contract, with his own partner as a witness, which gave $10,000,000 to a syndicate. Cleveland's courage had consisted in overriding the Constitution, which made both gold and silver the money of the country.

Mr. Hill, he said, now appears here as Mr. Cleveland's sponsor and apologist. In this connection he read these lines of Byron and applied them to the New-York Senator:

If, fallen on evil days, on evil tongues,
Milton appeared to the avenger, Time;
If Time, the avenger, execrates his wrongs,
And makes the word "Miltonic" mean sublime,
He deigned not to lay his soul in songs;
Nor turn his very talent to a crime;
He did not loathe the sire to laud the son,
But closed the tyrant-hater he begun.

The people of the South and West, Mr. Tillman continued, are being impoverished by the financial system, and cannot buy the products of the Northern factories, and the consequence is that these factories are idle and the home markets which the Republican Party has always clamored for partly or wholly destroyed. The farmers of the North and East are just as impoverished as we are, and ready to join the army of emancipation. He added:

As to the claim of the Republican Party that the Democratic Party should be turned out because of its incompetency, I want to read to you an extract from the speech of a Republican Senator (Mr. Sherman) three months ago in the Senate in commendation of the Cleveland Administration.

He read an extract from Mr. Sherman's speech and said:

That is a certificate of Cleveland's Republicanism, so far as that is concerned. Sherman went over with his Republican goldbugs to join Cleveland and to decry silver, and now it is proposed to ask the American people to reward the President for his treachery. Will the American people turn down the Democratic Party which has spurned and repudiated this man's policy? Yes, if you adopt an indorsement of him or his Administration. You dare not go to the people of this country and ask them to support your ticket, no matter whom you nominate, with an indorsement of Cleveland in your platform.

We of the South have "burned our bridges," so far as the North is concerned, and have turned our faces to the West, asking our brothers of the Western States to unite with us in turning the Government over to the condition in which our fathers left it, and the West has responded. But you of the West must get the Republican silver men of the West and the Populists to indorse your platform, or you are beaten.

Tillman's Pet Resolution.

Mr. Tillman then read his resolution, as follows:

We denounce the Administration of President Cleveland as undemocratic and tyrannical, and as a departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people, as expressed by their representatives in Congress. The appointive power has been used to subsidize the press, to debauch Congress, and to overawe and control citizens in the free exercise of their Constitutional rights as voters. A plutocratic despotism is thus sought to be established on the ruins of the Republic.

We repudiate the construction placed upon the financial plank of the last Democratic National Convention by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to the plain meaning of English words, and as being an act of bad faith deserving the severest censure.

The issue of bonds in time of peace with which to buy gold to redeem coin obligations payable in silver or gold, at the option of the Government, and the use of the proceeds to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, are both unlawful and usurpations of authority deserving impeachment.

Tillman made a few more remarks and subsided.

Jones Rebukes Tillman.

When the South Carolina man had ended his tirade Senator Jones of Arkansas arose and rebuked Tillman for his utterances on sectionalism, by vigorously denying the truth of what had been said, while Tillman slunk back to his seat ugly and defiant. Senator Jones said he disagreed with the Senator from South Carolina in his statement that this was a sectional issue. He was a Southerner, but he loved the whole country, and was willing to lay down his life for it. This question was not sectional, but involved all parts of the country. The Democracy believed as he did, in liberty an union. He believed the whole people should stand together.

A TRIUMPH FOR HILL.

Convention Applauds the New-Yorker for Ten Minutes—His Speech.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The cheers for Mr. Jones hardly had died away when Mr. Hill left his seat in the New-York delegation and advanced to the platform. The sight of him set the convention wild. Even some of the silver men forgot themselves and cheered. When Mr. Hill reached the platform and took the extended hand of the Chairman the applause deepened to a hurricane of sound.

Mr. Hill never looked better. He wore a suit of black, with Prince Albert coat, low white collar, and a black-and-white necktie. The badge of the New-York Democracy was pinned to the lapel of his coat. He was perfectly cool. Glancing about the vast hall, he smiled and bowed as if he thought this recognition of his reception would suffice to stop the demonstration. But the sound-money men of the convention meant to make their admiration of the New-Yorker manifest. There were many silver men in the crowd who had been forced by their leaders to vote against Hill for temporary Chairman, and they embraced this opportunity to express their deep-seated regard for the courageous leader of the sound-money forces.

There was a roar which for three minutes drowned the feeble attempts of the Chairman to restore order. The galleries vied with the pit in efforts to raise the roof. The banners hanging from the ceiling were set in action by the tremendous sound waves.

When the first lull came Mr. Hill was about to speak, but a fresh outbreak in the north galleries compelled him to desist. The second period of the demonstration lasted four minutes. Before it ended the Chairman and the Sergeant at Arms were employing their energies in attempting to still the tumult. As well might they have tried to roll back the waves of Lake Michigan.

The moment the convention appeared to be ready to permit Mr. Hill to speak, ex-State Treasurer Elliot Danforth of New-York leaped upon a chair and proposed three cheers for Hill. The entire New-York delegation rose to the cry. Up sprang the Pennsylvanians, the Jerseymen, the sound-money Wolverines, the New-Englanders, and the gold men from Minnesota. Hundreds of the silverites joined them. The galleries again caught the infection. Women stood up and waved handkerchiefs and fans; men threw their hats into the air and shouted.

Carried away by the excitement, the leader of a country band in the south gallery connected with a Bland Club started his men to playing "Yankee Doodle." The melody did not penetrate a rod beyond the instruments, so deafening was the sound of the ten thousand voices. Ten minutes after Mr. Hill first faced the audience the tumult subsided to an extent that the Sergeant at Arms and his assistants were able to make headway in the interest of order.

No leader could ask for a more splendid tribute. In the face of it, the puny effort of the silver cranks to humiliate Mr. Hill by preventing him from being temporary Chairman of the convention dwindled into nothingness.

Not in Good Voice.

Mr. Hill was not in his usual good voice, but after he had spoken a dozen words the convention became so interested that he had no difficulty in making himself heard even in the remote corners. His first utterance—that he was a Democrat, but not a revolutionist—brought applause. Those who remembered the rebuke Hill administered to Tillman in the Senate a short time ago were prepared for the scathing arraignment of the South Carolina ranter by the New-York leader.

Mr. Hill spoke about thirty minutes. The many strong points he made were cheered to the echo. When he had finished there was a demonstration which equaled in intensity the preceding ones.

As he passed to his seat delegates thronged the main aisle, waiting for an opportunity to shake him by the hand. Throughout the great auditorium expressions of commendation were heard. The friends of Mr. Hill, who have witnessed his many triumphs in the Senate and elsewhere, declare that that speech will rank among his best efforts.

Senator Hill in opening said he did not propose to pursue the course of the Senator from South Carolina. "I am a Democrat," he said, "but I am not a revolutionist."

It was a waste of time on the part of the Senator from South Carolina, he declared, to assume that the convention was ignorant of the fact that that State had attempted to break up the Democratic Party in 1860. But the party lived to-day, and he hoped it would live forever. Then he continued:

My mission here to-day is to unite not to divide; to build up, not to destroy; to plan for victory, not to plot for defeat. I know I speak to a convention which, as now constituted, does not agree with the views of the State which I specially represent on this occasion. But I know, too, that you will "hear me for my cause."

New-York makes no apology to South Carolina for her attitude. We take our Democracy from our fathers. We do not need to learn it from the State which my friend represents. Need I remind this Democratic National Convention that the great City of New-York never gave a Republican majority. When other cities have failed to respond, New-York was the Gibraltar of Democracy.

Where the Platform Is Lacking.

The question which this convention is to decide is: What is the best position to take at this time on the financial question? In a word, the question presented is, between international bimetallism and local bimetallism. If there are any different points in it they are not represented either in the majority or in the minority report. I therefore start out with this proposition: that the Democratic Party stands to-day in favor of gold and silver as the money of the country; that it stands in favor neither of a silver standard nor of a gold standard; but that we differ as to the means of bringing about the result.

Those whom I represent and for whom I speak—the sixteen minority members of the committee—[illegible] should not attempt the experiment of the free and unlimited coinage of silver without the co-operation of other great nations. It is not a question of patriotism. It is not a question of courage. It is not a question of loyalty—as the majority platform speaks of it. The minority has thought it was simply a question as to whether we were able to enter on this experiment.

It is a question of business. It is a question of finance. It is a question of economics. It is not a question which men, ever so brave, can solve. I think, Mr. President, that the safest and best course for this convention to have pursued was to take the first step forward in the great cause of monetary reform by declaring in favor of international bimetallism.

I am not here to assail the sincerity of a single man who differs with me. There are those around me who know that, in every conference on this subject, I have treated the friends of the free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 with respect. I am here to pursue that course to-day. I do not think that we can safely ignore the monetary systems of other great nations. It is a question about which honest men may differ. I believe that we cannot ignore the attitude of other nations on this subject, any more than we can ignore their attitude on other questions of the day.

I know that it is said by enthusiastic friends that America can mark out a course for herself. I know that that idea appeals to the pride of the average American, but I beg to remind you that if that suggestion be carried out to its legitimate conclusion, you might as well do away with our international treaties, with our commercial treaties. You might as well do away with all the provisions in your tariff law that have relation to the laws of other countries. In this great day when we are connected with all portions of the earth by our ships, by our telegraph cables, and by all the methods of intercourse, we think it unwise to attempt this alone. I think unwise, further, for the convention to hazard this contest of a single ratio.

The Platform Goes Too Far.

What does this majority platform provide? The convention could have contented itself with the single statement that it was in favor of the remonetization of silver and placing it on an equality with gold. But, instead of that, your committee has recommended in addition a platform which makes adhesion to a single ratio—16 to 1—the test of Democratic loyalty. I doubt the wisdom of entering into details. I doubt the propriety of stating that a ratio of 15½ to 1, or of 17 to 1, is a heresy, and that a ratio of 16 to 1 is the only true Democratic doctrine. I see before me distinguished Senators, friends of free silver, who have introduced in the Senate of the United States bills for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 20 to 1.

I beg to remind this convention that some of the candidates who are proposed for nomination—men whom I respect and whose honesty I admit—have voted, time and time again, in Congress for other ratios than 16 to 1. And yet you are here to nominate your candidate on a platform which limits and restricts the position of the Democracy to one single ratio. With all due respect, I think it an unwise step. I think it an unnecessary step. I think it will return to plague us in the future. I think we have too many relations with other great nations of the world for us to ignore their attitude.

Your proposed platform says that the policy of gold monometallism is a British policy. Its authors forget to tell the people of the country that it is a French policy also. They forget to tell the people of the country that it is a German policy also. They fail to remind you that it is a Spanish policy also. They fail to tell you that it is the policy of the whole number of Governments represented in what is called the Latin Union. Therefore, I think it looks a little, just a trifle, like demagogism to say that that is the policy of a single nation alone.

Other Nations Not Considered.

Mr. President, I regret also to say that your platform contains not one single word in favor of international bimetallism. It would not have been necessarily inconsistent with the platform; but there is no declaration whatever that it is the policy of the Government to attempt to bring it about. The minority platform declares expressly that it is the policy of the Government to make efforts to bring bimetallism about; that it would be safer to do it; that it would be wiser to do it. We would run no risk on the great question of the finances of this Republic.

I do not intend, in the brief time allotted to me, to enter into any elaborate argument of this question. I assume that this convention desires, as the people of the country desire, that every silver dollar coined shall be the equal of every other dollar coined. I find no words in this platform in favor of the maintenance of the parity of the two metals. I find no suggestion of what is to be done in case the experiment fails.

A Risk of Everything.

Everything is risked on the mere fact that silver shall be given free currency at the mint.

In my humble opinion, the very policy which is condemned in this platform is the policy that has kept your greenback currency and your silver dollars at a parity with gold during the past years. You think that times and conditions have changed. We think that you cannot ignore the fact of the great production of silver in this country, and that the cost of its production has fallen greatly. That is a very pregnant fact, which confronts all the world—that the cost of silver production has been reduced nearly one-half. If the American people were brave, were courageous, if they had the spirit of 1776, as this platform says, would they, simply and alone, make copper the equal of gold, or make lead the equal of gold? If bravery, if courage can produce these results, then it can make any metal a money metal. But I tell you it is a question of economics, it is a question of financial ideas, it is a question of resources, and on that it is the judgment of the minority of the committee that the safest course is to take the first great step in favor of international bimetallism, and to stop there.

Likeness to Republican Planks.

I know it has been said that in some particulars this plank in the minority platform agrees with that of our Republican friends. That may be. It will be neither any better nor any worse for that. I call attention to the fact that the planks in the majority platform on the Monroe doctrine, on Cuba, on the Territories, on Alaska, and on civil service are exactly like the Republican planks. Therefore, I do not think that that criticism will detract from the value of that suggestion.

I said a few minutes ago that I thought the safest course for this convention to have pursued was simply to have said that the Government was resolved to enact a statute in favor of placing gold and silver alike as the currency of the country, and to stop there. I do not think it wise to hazard everything on a single number. I object to various provisions in this platform, and I think that if the wise, level, clear-headed men of the convention, like the distinguished Senator from Arkansas, Mr. Jones, had had their way, that platform would have been different. What was the necessity for bringing up the question of greenback circulation? What was the necessity of putting in an implied pledge that the Government shall issue a greenback currency and make it legal tender? The Democratic Party is opposed to paper money. The Democratic Party, since its earliest history, has been in favor of hard money. The Democratic Party thinks that the best thing for us to do is to eliminate United States Treasury notes from the currency.

What Does the Platform Mean?

I would like to have somebody who follows me tell what this platform means on the subject of the issue of paper money hereafter. This is an attempt at this late day to commit the Democratic Party to the settled policy of the issue of paper money by the Government. You say you want a clear and distinct platform. You have not got it upon that question. It cannot be defended successfully.

Another suggestion, permit me to make. What was the necessity for putting into this platform other questions which have never before been made the test of Democratic loyalty? Why revive the disputed question of the policy and Constitutionality of an income tax? Has it come to this that the followers of Samuel J. Tilden, who during all his life was the opponent of that iniquitous scheme, and which was used in his old age to annoy, harass, and humiliate him, have forsaken that great leader? Has it been left to this convention to make as a test of party faith the propriety and constitutionality of an income law? Was it wise to assail the Supreme Court of your country? Will some one tell me what that clause means in this platform, if you meant what you said and said what you meant? Let some one explain that provision. That provision, if it means anything, means that it is the duty of Congress to reconstruct the Supreme Court of the country. It means the adding of additional members to that court, or putting some out of office, or reconstructing the whole court. I will not follow any such revolutionary step as that. Whenever before in the history of this country has devotion to an income tax been made the test of Democratic loyalty? Never.

Foolish and Ridiculous Planks.

Have you not undertaken enough, my good friends, without seeking to put into this platform this unnecessary, foolish, and ridiculous thing? What further have you done? In this platform you have declared, for the first time in the history of this country, that you are opposed to any life tenure whatever for office. Our Democratic fathers, whom we revere, in the establishment of this Government gave our great Judges a life tenure of office. What necessity is there for reviving this question? How foolish, how unnecessary. Are Democrats whose whole lives have been devoted to the service of the party, whose thoughts, whose hopes, ambitions, and aspirations all lie within party lines, to be driven out of the party now upon this new question of life tenure for the great Judges of our Federal Courts? No. No. This is a revolutionary step. It is an unwise step; it is an unprecedented step in our party history.

The Question of Bonds.

There is another question that I think should have been avoided. It is this: What was the necessity, what was the propriety, of taking up the vexed question of the issue of bonds for the preservation of the credit of the Nation? Why not have left this financial question as to the free coinage of silver stand alone? Why have you announced the broad policy that under no circumstances shall there be a single bond issue in time of peace? You have not excepted anything. What does that mean? It means a virtual repeal of your resumption act. It means repudiation, pure and simple. The statement is too broad. The statement is too sweeping. It has not been carefully considered. You even oppose Congress doing it. You even oppose the President doing it. You oppose their doing it, singly or unitedly. You stand upon the broad proposition that for no purpose—whether to redeem your currency or to preserve your National credit, or for any other purpose—shall there be a bond issued. How surprising that will be to my Democratic associates in the Senate, who, in the last two or three years, have introduced bill after bill for the issue of bonds for the Nicaragua Canal and other purposes. [Laughter.]

Led Astray by Zeal.

No, no, my friends, this platform has not been wisely considered. In your zeal for monetary reform you have gone out of the true path; you have turned from the true course. In your anxiety to build up this silver currency you have unnecessarily put in this platform provisions which cannot stand fair discussion. Let me tell you, my friends, although getting into a discussion of the bond question probably is somewhat foreign to this subject, let me tell you, my friends, what would be the condition of this country to-day if the President of the United States, in the discharge of his public duty, had not seen fit to issue bonds to protect the credit of the Nation!

The Democratic Party passed a tariff bill which unfortunately has not produced sufficient revenue as yet to meet the necessities of the Government. It is hoped that in the near future this tariff law will produce ample revenue for the support of the Government, but in the meantime your greenback currency, your Treasury notes, must be redeemed when presented if you would preserve the honor and credit of the Nation. Where would the money have come from if your President and your Southern Secretary of the Treasury had not discharged their duty by the issue of bonds to save the credit of the country? [Applause.] Let me call your attention to the figures. There has been issued during this Administration $252,000,000 of bonds. What amount of money have you in the Treasury to-day? Only just about that sum. Where would you have obtained the means with which to have redeemed your paper if it had not been produced by the sale of bonds? Why, my friend Tillman would not have had money enough out of his salary to pay his expenses home. Mr. President, I submit to this convention that this has introduced into the canvass an unnecessary and foolish issue, which puts us on the defensive in every school district in every State of the Union.

Democracy Largely Divided.

I do not propose to detain you by any further criticism of this platform. It is sufficient that you have entered upon an issue upon which the Democracy is largely divided. In addition to that you have unwisely brought into this platform other questions foreign to the main question, and made the support of them the test of Democracy. I do not think that that was the course that should have been pursued. Mr. President, there is time enough yet to retrace this false step. The burden you have imposed upon us in support of silver in this platform is all that can reasonably be borne, but, in addition to that you have put upon us the question of the preservation of the public credit, and have brought into it the question of the issuing of bonds, the question of the reconstruction of the Supreme Court of the United States, the question of the issuing of paper money, and the great question of life tenure for office.

It is full of incongruous and absurd provisions, which are proposed to be made the tests of true Democracy.

Mr. President, it is not for me to revive any question of sectionalism, and I shall not do it. This country is now at peace in all sections of it, and let it so remain. I care not from what section of the country a Democrat comes. So long as he is true to the old fundamental principles of our fathers I will shake him by the hand and express my friendly sentiments toward him. The question of sectionalism will creep in in spite of all our best efforts to keep it out.

Success Made More Difficult.

I oppose this platform because I think it makes our success more difficult. I want the grand old party with which I have been associated from my boyhood to live. And I have looked forward to the time when it shall be securely intrenched in the affections of the American people. I dislike the Republican Party. I dislike all their tenets. I have no sympathy with their general principles, but I do think that we are here to-day making a mistake in the venture which we are about to make. Be not deceived. Do not attempt to drive those Democrats out of the party who have grown gray in its service in order to make room for a lot of Republicans and Populists who will not vote your ticket at all.

Do not attempt to trade off the vote of little New-Jersey, that has never failed to give us its Electoral vote, and take the experiment of some State out West that has always given its vote to the Republican ticket.

Don't Depend on Populists.

I tell you that, no matter who your candidate can be in this convention, (with possibly one exception,) your Populistic friends upon whom you are relying for support will nominate their own ticket and your silver forces will be divided. Mark the prediction which I make. Some friends says no, but who are authorized to speak for the Populists here in the Democratic Convention? I saw upon this platform the other day many of them giving assurances of support to this or that man who never voted a Democratic ticket during their lives and never expect to. They are the men who have proscribed Democrats all over the Union.

My friends, I speak more in sorrow than in anger. You know what this platform means to the East. But, bad as it may be to us, it will be more calamitous to you if after taking all these risks you do not win the fight. My friends, we want the Democratic Party to live. We want to build it up, not to tear it down. We want the principles of Jefferson and Jackson to win. We want no greenback currency on our pledges. We want no paper currency issued by the Government. We want to stand by the principles to which we have clung during the history of the country. If we keep in the good old paths of the party we shall win, but if we depart from them we shall be lost.

APPEALS TO REASON.

Vilas and Russell Earnestly Protest Against Repudiation.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Senator Vilas followed Senator Hill. He did not confine himself to the points advocated by Mr. Hill. He addressed himself to the threats of repudiation contained in the doctrine of the silver propaganda, pouring hot shot into the ranks of the theorists and dishonest demagogues who are at the head of the movement to disrupt the Democratic Party. Mr. Vilas was well received, and he held the attention of the great audience, despite the attempts of silver "rooters" in the galleries to annoy him.

Mr. Vilas was applauded as he was introduced. The report of the minority was presented, he said, as a protest against the proposed attempt at party revolution. As a Democrat who had always given a reasonable obedience to the party's dictates he asked a hearing for those whom he represented.

The question about to be decided was momentous—painfully so. If the majority persisted in its revolutionary methods it was sure to meet a fearful penalty. This platform would not produce bimetallism. It was in direct contrast to the platform of 1892, which proposed honest bimetallism. It would shrink, not swell, our currency. The silver dollar was no new thing to the United States; the scheme of silver monometallism was no new thing to the United States. The act of 1834 was the real Democratic measure; it was created under Democratic leadership. That was distinctly a gold measure. The gold standard was now accused of responsibility for all the prevailing evils; but it was never so credited when prices rose.

"Would you," he asked, "stop the change of prices, stop enterprise, prevent transportation, take from the farmer the reaper and thrashing machines, so wheat would rise? Do such things as these and they will soon relieve you of this 'curse of civilization.'"

Mr. Vilas told of the changes in wages and prices during the decade just passed. The foreign debt was pledged to be paid in gold, and for every foreign debtor a creditor would be insured—one of our own people.

He protested against the assumption that this was a Nation of dishonest debtors. In the language of Lincoln "You may fool all the people some of the time; you may fool some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

What was this radical scheme but the beginning of the overthrow of all stability and repose in social order? He solemnly protested. Perhaps there was a Marat, a Danton, a Robespierre at the bottom of it. He would venture a special prediction. Should this scheme ever win it would result in universal distress; if it should ever come about it would result in dire calamity. If that calamity ever came, let us remember who were its authors. He appealed to the Southern Democrats to desist in their attempt to bring about a change in civilization at which the whole world stands aghast.

Cries of "Time!" started Mr. Vilas on his peroration, which he devoted to an appeal to the party not to pull down the pillars of the temple and bury every Democrat beneath the ruins. He hoped to see the day when a Democratic Convention should be assembled here united and the old party restored to the service of the Constitution.

Russell to the Front.

Cheers for Vilas as he concluded were intermingled with cries of "Russell!" The ex-Governor of Massachusetts was given a hearty greeting as he began to speak. The time had passed, he said, for debate on the merits of this issue. He was conscious, painfully conscious, that the mind of this convention was not and had not been open to conviction. He knew that the policy which juggled down rights and invaded the sovereignty of States was to be rigidly enforced. But the country, if not this convention, would listen to their protest.

He spoke, and he had a right to speak, for the Democracy of his Commonwealth. He had seen it in darkest days following the principles of Democracy with an abiding faith, and lived to see the day when for three successive years it had seen the banners of Democracy triumphant in Massachusetts over the cohorts of Republican protection. This was on great National issues. He had not believed he should have lived to see the day when these great principles would be forgotten in a Democratic Convention, and that it should be invited, under new and radical leadership and a new and radical policy, at the demand of a section on the ground of expediency, to adopt a policy which he and those who thought with him meant dishonor and disaster. Then ex-Gov. Russell paid his respects to George Fred Williams. He said:

In these debates I have heard one false note from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I answer him not in anger, but in sorrow, and I appeal to you, by fellow-delegates, and ask, do I or not speak the sentiments of my State? [Loud cries of "Yes!"] Do I speak the sentiments of my State when I say they and we utter our earnest and unflinching protest against this Democratic platform. [Cheers.] Let us, following the example of the Senator from South Carolina, utter a word of prophecy. When the storm has subsided and the dark clouds of passion and prejudice have worn away, and there comes a sober second thought of the people, then the protest the minority here make will be held as the ark of the covenant of the faith. [Cheers.] where all Democrats will be reunited and go forth to fight for the old principles and carry them to triumphant victory. [Great applause.]

BRYAN'S BID FOR FIRST PLACE.

The Silver Men Swept Away by a Flood of Prairie Oratory.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The silverites had their inning when Russell had finished and Bryan, "the boy orator" and general demagogue of Nebraska, took the platform. They yelled and raved, waved flags, threw hats into the air, and acted like wild men for five minutes.

Bryan wore trousers which bagged at the knees, a black alpaca coat, and a low-cut vest. A black stud broke the white expanse of his shirt bosom. His low, white collar was partially hidden by a white lawn tie. Bryan began fishing yesterday for the Presidential nomination. If there was any doubt of his ambition in the minds of the friends of other candidates, that doubt was dispelled to-day by his speech and the events that followed. He dwelt upon the necessity of another Andrew Jackson to rise up and crush the National banks and other agents of the "money kings" and indulged in many like utterances calculated to attract the attention of the silver fanatics to himself. The applause with which his remarks were punctuated attested to the audience's relish for his revolutionary expressions.

Bryan's chief qualification as an orator is his splendid voice. His views on public affairs are those of a wild theorist filled with a desire of personal advancement. No better evidence of the diseased condition of the minds of the silver delegates could be desired than that furnished to-day by their indorsement of Bryan's utterances.

The demonstration at the close of Bryan's speech struck terror to the hearts of the Bland and Boies and McLean and Stevenson boomers. The declaration by him that the people must not be crucified on the cross of gold was the signal for an avalanche of cheers which speedily developed into a measureless outburst. As he started for his seat one policeman stood ready to clear the way and another to prevent the crowd closing in upon him. Their efforts were unavailing.

Demonstration with a Purpose.

The silver delegates fell over each other in their efforts to reach him. The aisles became congested. Bryan found himself in the midst of a shouting, pushing mob, every man anxious to grasp his hand. He was not at all averse to the proceedings. Already the prospect of a unanimous nomination began to dance before his eyes. The storm grew intensely as he neared his seat. The Tennessee and Texas delegations gave a hint to the other fanatics by carrying their banners to the Nebraska reservation and ranging themselves about Bryan. Immediately there was a movement toward that point by the bearers of the banners of the other silver States. While the deafening din was maintained, the banners waved about the conspicuous form of Bryan, who had been lifted on the shoulders of several sturdy admirers, so that the people might look upon this new defender of the people. Bryan is heavy, and the men holding him grew tired; so he stepped upon a chair and beamed upon the assemblage. His reappearance above the sea of heads intensified the noise. Thousands in the Coliseum were shouting.

While the excitement was at its height, the man carrying the Kentucky banner, a ponderous individual, who previously had given the impression that nothing could shake his fealty to Blackburn, organized a new feature of the entertainment. Holding his banner aloft, he marched up the main aisle. Behind him came men carrying the blue banners of Alabama, Nebraska, Louisiana, Colorado, Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Tennessee, California, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, Florida, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Nevada, Iowa, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Utah, Wyoming, Virginia, New-Mexico, and Washington.

The only banners not seen in the combination were those of Delaware, Connecticut, Alaska, New-Hampshire, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

To the accompaniment of the ear-splitting yells of the silverites, this procession moved around the confines of the delegates' reservation, the banner bearers adding to the confusion as best they could. There was no cessation of the noise for fourteen minutes. The Chairman made no effort at first to quell it, being willing to see the Hill demonstration overshadowed.

The first sign of willingness on the part of the silver yawpers to subside was met by the men in the Bryan delegation with an appeal for a fresh outburst. This was successful, and the walls again resounded to a perfect Niagara of sound, which continued five minutes. It was twenty-five minutes after the demonstration began before the business of the convention could be proceeded with.

A tribute more conclusive of the regard of the fanatics and repudiators for Bryan could not be given. As may be readily imagined, the talk of Bryan as the possible nominee of the convention took a tremendous jump as the result of this ovation. The Georgia delegation, which already had declared for Bland, decided, while confusion yet reigned, to throw its votes to Bryan. Other delegations were said to be contemplating similar action. The Bryan men were overjoyed. Their leader was quick to see the possibilities contained in the events of the last half hour and to set his lieutenants to working among the different delegations.

The constant running of delegates to him and the consultations being held had a most dispiriting effect upon the managers of the other booms.

Williams to Name Bryan.

Before order was completely restored, the convention was provided with a fresh sensation by the announcement that George Fred Williams of Massachusetts was going into the Alabama delegation as a substitute to place Bryan in nomination.

Mr. Bryan began speaking clearly and distinctly. The belief in the honor of a righteous cause was stronger, he said, than the predicitons of disaster. He would move to lay on the table the resolutions in condemnation of the Administration. This was not a question that permitted descent to personalities. This had been a great contest; never before had so great an issue been fought out. He sketched the growth of the free-silver idea in the Democratic ranks, and told of the zeal that had been injected into the party contest. The silver men had gone forth to victory after victory, and were assembled now, not to condemn, not to protest, but to enter up a judgment ordered by the people. As individuals those he represented might have been willing to compliment the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Hill,) but they were unwilling to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic Party. He claimed for his people that they were the equals of the people of Massachusetts, and when the people of Massachusetts came to the people of Nebraska and said, "You have disturbed our business," the people of Nebraska replied to the people of Massachusetts, "You have disturbed our business." "We say," he continued, "you have made too limited an application of the definition of the word 'business man.' The man employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The farmer who goes out to toil in the morning is as much a business man as the man who goes on the Board of Trade to gamble in stocks. The miner is as much a business man as the few financial magnates who, in a back room, corner the money of the world."

Mr. Bryan said those he represented were tired of submitting to the burdens which oppressed them. "We beg no longer; we petition no more; we defy them."

A New Jackson Needed.

Mr. Bryan continued:

What we need is an Andrew Jackson to stand, as Andrew Jackson stood, against the National banks. We are told that our platform is made to catch votes. We reply that changed conditions make new issues. The principles on which Democracy rests are as everlasting as the hills, but they must be applied to the new conditions as they arise.

New conditions have arisen, and we are attempting to meet them. They tell us that the income-tax question ought not to be brought in here; that it is a new idea. They find fault with us for our criticism of the Supreme Court of the United States. We have not criticised it. We have simply called attention to it. If you want a criticism of the court in the matter of the income tax, read the dissenting opinions of the Judges. They say that we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it. The income tax was not unconstitutional, when it went before the Supreme Court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one Judge changed his mind. And we cannot be expected to know when a Judge will change his mind. The income tax is a just law. I am in favor of it, and when I find a man is not willing to pay his share of the burdens of the Government which protects him, I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a Government like ours.

They say that we are opposing the National bank currency. It is true. Thomas Benton said that, in searching history, he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson; that when Cicero destroyed the conspiracy of Catiline and saved Rome he did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America. We say in our platform that the right to coin and issue money is a function of government. We believe that that power of sovereignty can no more, with safety, be delegated to private corporations than the power to enact penal statutes or to levy taxation. Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good Democratic authority, seems to have had a different opinion from the Senator from New-York. They tell us that the issuance of paper money is the function of the banks, and that the Government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson and tell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the Government, and that the banks ought to go out of the governing business.

A Reply to Hill.

The Senator from New-York says he will offer an amendment providing that the proposed change of law shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that that is not the intention, where, under present law, contracts are made payable in gold. But, if he means to say that we cannot change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change is made, I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting the debtors, when the act of 1873 was passed.

The Senator from New-York also asks about the consequence of a failure to maintain parity. My reply is that we cannot couple the platform with a doubt as to our sincerity. He says he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why does he not tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure it? They have tried for twenty years to secure an international agreement for bimetallism; and those are waiting for it most patiently who do not want it at all.

If they ask us why it is that we say more on the money question than on the tariff question, we reply that, if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why not embody in the platform all those things that we believe, my reply is, that when we have restored the money of the Constitution, all other necessary reforms will be possible, and that, until that is done, there is no reform that can be accomplished.

Why is it that, within three months, such a change has come over the sentiment of this country? Three months ago it was confidently asserted that those who believe in the gold standard would form a platform and nominate and elect a candidate. And they had good reason for the assertion, because there is scarcely a State here to-day asking for a gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican Party. Mr. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis on a platform which declares for the maintenance of the gold standard until it shall be changed to bimetallism by international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republicans, and three months ago everybody in the Republican Party prophesied his election. How is it to-day? That man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon shudders to-day when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. He can fancy that he hears in the distance the sound of the waves as they beat on the lonely shores of St. Helena. Why this change?

Ah, my friends, the change is evident to any one who looks at the matter. It is because no private character, however pure, no personal popularity, however great, can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people. The man who would declare that he is in favor of foisting the gold standard on this people, or who is willing to surrender the right of self-government and to place legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers, cannot hope for an election to the Presidency of the United States.

Confident of Success.

We go forth confident that we shall win. Why? Because there is not a spot of ground upon which the advocates of the gold standard can meet us.

You tell us the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will grow up again. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in every city of the Union.

My friends, we shall declare that this Nation is able to legislate for its people upon every question, without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth, and upon that issue we expect to carry every State in this Nation.

It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when only 3,000,000, declared their independence of every nation on earth. Shall we, when grown to 70,000,000, have less courage? If they say we cannot have bimetallism until some other nation assists, we reply, we will restore bimetallism and let England adopt it because the United States has led the way.

We shall answer their demand for the gold standard by saying to them: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

Then the applause broke forth.

FINAL DECISION TO REPUDIATE

Senator Hill Fights for the Minority Report—Refusal to Indorse the President's Administration.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Senator Hill appeared for the first time to take part in the routine business after the Bryan episode. He was spokesman for the gold men. Advancing well up the centre aisle, he moved to adopt the substitute platform offered by the minority of the Committee on Resolutions. Amid some confusion, the previous question was ordered on this motion. Afterward John Duncan of Texas fell into a trap. He wanted, evidently, to dispose of Senator Hill without a call of the States on the minority report, and he arose, and, with a statuesque pose, moved to lay the substitute on the table. The presiding officer informed the zealous Texan that this would carry the main question with it, and Mr. Duncan dropped into his seat, while 15,000 people, more or less, were laughing at his expense. The roll-call developed the usual challenges and polls of States. The States which have made the fight for sound money voted with a solid front on this, the first call of the States on the main proposition for which they have been struggling.

Senator Hill, as the leader of the minority of the convention, said that he would not ask a roll-call on the adoption of the minority report, but a change in the programme was made later. The call resulted as follows:

State.	Total Vote.	Aye.	No.
Alabama	22	..	22
Arkansas	16	..	16
California	18	..	18
Colorado	8	..	8
Connecticut	12	12	..
Delaware	6	5	1
Florida	8	3	5
Georgia	26	..	26
Idaho	6	..	6
Illinois	48	..	48
Indiana	30	..	30
Iowa	26	..	26
Kansas	20	..	20
Kentucky	26	..	26
Louisiana	16	..	16
Maine	12	10	2
Maryland	16	12	4
Massachusetts	30	27	3
Michigan	28	..	28
*Minnesota	18	11	6
Mississippi	18	..	18
Missouri	34	..	34
Montana	6	..	6
Nebraska	16	..	16
Nevada	6	..	6
New-Hampshire	8	8	..
New-Jersey	20	20	..
New-York	72	72	..
North Carolina	22	..	22
North Dakota	6	..	6
Ohio	46	..	46
Oregon	8	..	8
Pennsylvania	64	64	..
Rhode Island	8	8	..
South Carolina	18	..	18
South Dakota	8	8	..
Tennessee	24	..	24
Texas	30	..	30
Utah	6	..	6
Vermont	8	8	..
Virginia	24	..	24
Washington	8	3	5
West Virginia	12	..	12
Wisconsin	24	24	..
Wyoming	6	..	6
District of Columbia	6	2	4
Arizona	6	..	6
New-Mexico	6	..	6
Oklahoma	6	..	6
Alaska	6	6	..
Indian Territory	6	..	6
Total	930	303	626

*One not voting.

No Indorsement for the Administration.

After the minority report had been voted down Senator Hill called for a vote on the resolution indorsing the National Administration. He demanded a roll call, and the States which have been giving indirect stabs at the Administration were thus forced into the open to strike their blows. The unusual proceeding of the National Council of the party thus condemning its own Administration was presented.

The convention divided on essentially the same line as on the other questions. The silver fanatics went against the President. California hesitated, and, although it is a silver State, a majority evidently supported the resolution. The State was passed temporarily.

When Illinois voted against the President there were hisses, but the delegation went solidly with Gov. Altgeld, who hates the President.

In Michigan and Minnesota the men who have been voting for free silver joined with the Eastern men and were recorded as favoring the National Administration, with the exception of a single vote in Minnesota. Seven Ohio men voted for the resolution on a roll call, but the unit rule put the delegation solidly against it.

California came to the front at the completion of the call and asked for a poll of the delegates. The roll call showed eleven in favor of the resolution and three against it. Four did not vote. The total vote on the resolution stood 357 for the indorsement of the Administration, 564 against, and 9 were absent or refused to vote, as follows:

State.	Total Vote.	Yea.	Nay.	Not Voting.
Alabama	22	..	22	..
Arkansas	16	..	16	..
California	18	11	3	4
Colorado	8	..	8	..
Connecticut	12	12	..	..
Delaware	6	5	1	..
Florida	8	7	1	..
Georgia	26	..	26	..
Idaho	6	..	6	..
Illinois	48	..	48	..
Indiana	30	..	30	..
Iowa	26	..	26	..
Kansas	20	..	20	..
Kentucky	26	..	26	..
Louisiana	16	..	16	..
Maine	12	11	1	..
Maryland	16	16	..	..
Massachusetts	30	28	..	..
Michigan	28	28	..	..
Minnesota	18	17	1	..
Mississippi	18	..	18	..
Missouri	34	..	34	..
Montana	6	..	4	2
Nebraska	16	..	16	..
Nevada	6	..	6	..
New-Hampshire	8	8	..	..
New-Jersey	20	20	..	..
New-York	72	72	..	..
North Carolina	22	..	22	..
North Dakota	6	..	5	1
Ohio	46	..	46	..
Oregon	8	..	8	..
Pennsylvania	64	64	..	..
Rhode Island	8	8	..	..
South Carolina	18	..	18	..
South Dakota	8	8	..	..
Tennessee	24	..	24	..
Texas	30	..	30	..
Utah	6	..	6	..
Vermont	8	8	..	..
Virginia	24	..	24	..
Washington	8	3	5	..
West Virginia	12	..	11	1
Wisconsin	24	24	..	..
Wyoming	6	..	6	..
District of Columbia	6	1	5	..
Arizona	2	..	6	..
New-Mexico	6	..	6	..
Oklahoma	6	..	6	..
Alaska	6	6	..	..
Indian Territory	6	..	6	..
Total	930	357	564	9

This remarkable proceeding caused hardly a ripple. The whole transaction had been disorderly, and it had been difficult to follow it. It is doubtful if the great mass of people in the galleries had any definite idea of what was going on. A few applauded when the result was made known, while others hissed.

"Pitchfork" Tillman mounted a chair, and declared that the vote just recorded would carry with it the effect of the converse of the proposition and be considered as a vote of censure upon the Administration. "No gentleman will strike a fallen foe, and I withdraw my resolution," he shouted.

The Platform Adopted.

Senator Hill, resolved to make a fight to the very last, came down the aisle and moved his amendment providing that existing gold contracts be not impaired, and the Populistic mob disposed of it in short order on a viva voce vote. Senator Hill's resolution was as follows:

But it should be carefully provided by law at the same time that any change in the monetary standard should not apply to existing contracts.

Our advocacy of the independent free coinage of silver, being based on the belief that such coinage will effect and maintain a parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, we declare, as a pledge of our sincerity, that if such free coinage shall fail to effect such parity within one year from its enactment by law, such coinage shall thereupon be suspended.

Then came the call of States on the adoption of the majority report, and the silver platform went through as the document on which this mob will make its campaign by a vote of 628 to 301, one delegate not voting, as follows:

VOTE ON PLATFORM.

State.	Total Vote.	Yea.	Nay.
Alabama	22	22	..
Arkansas	16	16	..
California	18	18	..
Colorado	8	8	..
Connecticut	12	..	12
Delaware	6	1	5
Florida	8	5	3
Georgia	26	26	..
Idaho	6	6	..
Illinois	48	48	..
Indiana	30	30	..
Iowa	26	26	..
Kansas	20	20	..
Kentucky	26	26	..
Louisiana	16	16	..
Maine	12	2	10
Maryland	16	4	12
Massachusetts	30	3	27
Michigan	28	28	..
*Minnesota	18	6	11
Mississippi	18	18	..
Missouri	34	34	..
Montana	6	6	..
Nebraska	16	16	..
Nevada	6	6	..
New-Hampshire	8	..	8
New-Jersey	20	..	20
New-York	72	..	72
North Carolina	22	22	..
North Dakota	6	6	..
Ohio	46	46	..
Oregon	8	8	..
Pennsylvania	64	..	64
Rhode Island	8	..	8
South Carolina	18	18	..
South Dakota	8	..	8
Tennessee	24	24	..
Texas	30	30	..
Utah	6	6	..
Vermont	8	..	8
Virginia	24	24	..
Washington	8	5	3
West Virginia	12	12	..
Wisconsin	24	..	24
Wyoming	6	6	..
District of Columbia	6	6	..
Arizona	6	6	..
New-Mexico	6	6	6
Oklahoma	6	..	6
Alaska	6	..	..
Indian Territory	6	6	..
Total	930	628	301

*One not voting.

The battle over the platform had lasted about six hours, and the mob had spent too much of its energy to create much of a demonstration, so the closing incident brought no outburst of enthusiasm. The people in the galleries began to go out, and in the din and confusion a motion to take a recess until 8 o'clock was carried.

ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE.

Gen. Ruger's Plans for Work at Sandy Hook Are Approved.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The programme for artillery target practice for the troops in New-York Harbor has been approved by the War Department. Gen. Ruger, in command at Governors Island, has arranged the plan.

The practice will be with the twelve-inch breech-loading rifles and twelve-inch mortars, and will be held at Sandy Hook. Batteries H, Second Artillery, from Fort Schuyler; A, from Fort Hamilton, and H, First Artillery, from Davids Island, will practice from Sept. 1 to 10 under Col. J. I. Rodgers, Second Artillery; Batteries M, from Davids Island; C and D, from Fort Wadsworth, and B, from Davids Island, First Artillery, will operate from Sept. 11 to 20 under Major W. L. Haskin, First Artillery; Batteries G and I, from Fort Hamilton, and L, from Fort Wadsworth, First Artillery, and L, Second Artillery, from Fort Schuyler, will operate from Sept. 21 to 30.

Each battery will take its camp equipage along, and there will be instructions in signaling as well as target practice.

On account of the limited amount of ammunition available for practice, when any one battery is having practice at Sandy Hook, all other batteries there will be present, and arrangement will be made so that the troops may receive the greatest possible amount of instruction that can be derived from the use of the guns.

Grand Master Sargent in This City.

Grand Master F. B. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen arrived in the city yesterday. His presence here at this time does not presage any trouble as far as his organization is concerned. On the contrary, he said there were no prospects of any trouble of any kind. He says, emphatically, that he is not a free-silver man, but that he is for honest money and fair wages for the laboring man.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the glands that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use, if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the [illegible] a sallow hue.

For Mind Tiredness
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. S. W. Oley, Danbury, Conn, says: "I have used it in mind tiredness from overwork, dyspepsia, and nervous conditions, and found it always very beneficial."

The New-York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Patience—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:50. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. Wilmington—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12 to 12.
TERRACE GARDEN—Gypsy Baron—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Application in Supreme Court, Part I., to appoint Commissioners of Estimate to acquire title to property in the Eleventh Ward for a public park.
—Hat Trade Memorial Fund Association meeting at Broadway Central Hotel at 3 P. M., to take action on the death of Daniel D. Youmans.
—Steamer Tolchester will take relatives and friends of members of the Thirteenth Regiment to visit them in camp at Peekskill.
—Submitting of charges by Mr. Finley in the Condon investigation before Fire Board.
—Funeral of George Law from residence, 259 Fifth Avenue, 10 A. M.
—Examination for Police Inspectors.
—Continuation of Herschkopf trial.

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Refused to Pay a Poker Debt.
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William H. Sutton Improving.
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Racing at Sheepshead Bay.
In the Real Estate Field.
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A Treaty of Arbitration.
Detective Put on Patrol Duty.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

The "Deceased Wife's Sister bill," which recently passed its second reading in the House of Lords, will doubtless be defeated when the Bishops get another chance at it. The Earl of Dunraven is the sponsor for the bill, so of course it will not cross the finish line this year. The essential clauses are as follows:

No marriage heretofore or hereafter contracted within the realm or without, other than a marriage hereafter contracted in England by solemnization thereof by a clergyman of the Established Church of England, shall be deemed to have been or shall be void or voidable by reason only of having been or being contracted between a man and his deceased wife's sister, notwithstanding any statute, canonical, or other objection. But if either party to such a marriage has, after the marriage and during the life of the other, already lawfully married another such (latter) marriage is good. No clergyman of the Established Church of England is to be liable to any pains or penalties for withholding the rights and privileges of Church membership from persons living together in marriage made valid by this bill, or from either of them, "and nothing herein contained shall relieve any such clergyman from any ecclesiastical pains or penalties to which he would otherwise be liable if this act had not been passed, by reason of his contracting, or having contracted, or living in marriage with his own deceased wife's sister."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	72	64	68
6 A. M.	72	63	66
9 A. M.	76	66	69
12 M.	80	75	78
4 P. M.	86	75	79
6 P. M.	85	76	79
9 P. M.	75	71	76
12 P. M.	67	70	75

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....73.75
Weather Bureau.....69.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895.....77.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....74.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 8, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

REPUDIATE THE REPUDIATORS.

Silver and Populism have run a mad race of repudiation at Chicago this week. Here are some of the things decent and Democratic that they have repudiated:

1. The unbroken usage of the Democratic Party in heretofore invariably accepting as the temporary Chairman of its convention the person selected by the National Committee.

2. DAVID B. HILL, a Democrat of standing and ability conspicuously devoted to the preservation of the ancient faith.

3. State rights in voting to subvert the fairly expressed will of the sovereign State of Michigan by unseating four delegates chosen by the unanimous vote of the State Convention.

4. Sound money, the gold and silver coin of the Constitution, since independent and unlimited coinage demonetizes gold and sets up silver monometallism.

5. The sanctity of contracts, expressly repudiated by the vote which defeated the resolution declaring that existing contracts should be excluded from the operation of a free-coinage law.

6. The Supreme Court, in the resolution declaring that Congress ought to enlarge and pack the court in order to procure a reversal of its income-tax decision.

7. The Democratic President and Administration, by rejecting a commendatory resolution.

8. The obligations of the Government, by the resolution declaring that they would be redeemed in coin, a word which in their vocabulary means silver.

No man properly solicitous for the prosperity, the safety, or the honor of his country will vote for the candidate nominated by these arbitrary methods to stand upon this incendiary platform. It is fit that the work of a convention of repudiators should be repudiated by all friends of an honest and stable Government.

The action of the delegations of New-York and of other sound-money States in deciding to refuse to be the accomplices of Populism and repudiation marks the beginning of a revolt that will embrace all respectable Democracy, leaving free silver to be borne to its grave by the rabble whose representatives have been so intoxicated by their new-found power within the walls of the Coliseum this week.

There are weighty advantages in the course chosen by the New-York delegation as compared to open bolting. It is a protest as conspicuous and effective in every respect as a bolt. It notifies the country that the New-York organization will not support the nominees, which is all that a bolt could do, but it preserves under the strictest ruling the "regularity" of the present party organization and gives it indisputable control over the party emblem, which must beyond all hazard be kept out of the hands of the silver party.

The plan of referring the question of a Democratic sound-money nomination to the people in the several States is Democratic and wise. THE TIMES can assure its readers that the men who have so courageously and ably upheld the credit of the party and the honor of the country at Chicago will counsel no step that would make less sure the defeat of free silver this Fall. But it is an opinion widely held that within a short time the uprising of the American people against the party of ALTGELD and TILLMAN will be so decisive and overwhelming as to leave the Democracy free to take any course its leaders may advise to preserve the identity of the party distinct from the rabble that has temporarily overrun its domain.

Meanwhile we advise the friends of order and honesty to waste no time and strength in panics and alarms. There is fighting to be done that will demand all the energy the average Democrat and citizen can spare from his daily vocations. Free silver will be beaten by the saving common sense of the very classes to which the demagogues of the Coliseum will appeal. But the defeat must be so decisive in the popular majority against it that the thing will never raise its head again.

ADMIRABLY BAD.

Scratch a silver man and you come to a Populist. In the heart of each burns the desire to get as much as possible and give as little. If either of them happen to be a debtor, this desire takes the form of repudiation. As most of them are debtors repudiation is the thing they are for, and in the Chicago platform they go for it straight. Unlimited coinage of cheap silver into full legal-tender dollars is bad enough. That, of course, they insist upon "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." They need not worry. There is no nation on the face of the earth that will not gladly give its consent to our coining all the silver that is sent to us at double its value and giving the coin to the senders. How the American people, who by law are to be compelled to take these coins for dollars, are to be helped thereby no one understands. How even the miserable and ignorant men who are yelling for this tremendous delusion are going to get the coin which they are so crazy to authorize not one of them knows or could possibly explain.

Unlimited coinage of silver, flooding the land with depreciated currency, deranging all business plans and calculations, and putting this free industrial and commercial Nation upon the level of China or Turkey is, as we have said, bad enough. It is not nearly all. After free silver we are to have unlimited legal-tender Government notes. "Congress alone," says the platform, "has the power to coin and issue money." "We therefore demand that the power to issue money be taken from the National banks and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private." The reasoning of the Populists is as follows: "Congress shall make all the money; we need money; we shall run Congress and get the money." Having made sure of their power to issue unlimited quantities of what they call money, they propose, further, to make sure that honest men dealing with each other shall not have the aid of the law in carrying out honest contracts. Having arranged for full legal-tender money, either silver or notes, in absolutely limitless quantities, they demand "such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract."

There are minor demands all in the same line. No Administration, if happily one should be elected honest enough to wish to do so, shall be allowed to borrow money to meet either the bonds, the United States notes, or the Treasury notes. The income tax, in its most unjust and oppressive form, is to be imposed. The Supreme Court is to be packed to secure this end. "The court as it may hereafter be constituted" is to do the work.

The whole platform is a savage cry for the abolition of honesty in all public and private affairs. For the ignorant people who really believe that it is possible to better their condition by defying the social laws under which all progress has been made in the welfare of the common people we have only profound pity. Were it possible to carry out the atrocious plans of their leaders, they would suffer more and longer than any other class in the community. The class whom they denounce, in their pitiful prejudice, as capitalists can take care of themselves. The world is wide enough for profitable business to be done beyond our shores and for safe places in which to deposit wealth already accumulated. Out of the very distress, disturbance, and uncertainty which this mad scheme would inflict upon the country the speculator can make his gains. Ordinary business would become largely gambling and the gamblers would prosper. But the great mass of the people who depend upon their daily labor or upon moderate business for the support of themselves and their families would inevitably fall victims to such poverty as this country has never yet known. For the leaders, for men like ALTGELD, BOIES, WHITE, and others, with brains enough to understand the consequences of their teachings, no honest man can have anything but unqualified scorn. They have issued their challenge to the consciences and common sense of the American people. It will promptly be taken up, and no man who believes in a just Providence can doubt the issue.

THE CASE AGAINST COMMISSIONER PARKER.

The hearing upon the charges against Police Commissioner PARKER has been closed and the case is now in the hands of the Mayor. The proceeding is for the removal of the Commissioner from office "for cause," but the Mayor cannot remove him without the approval of the Governor of the State, and if that approval is given there will still be an appeal to a court, which may be called upon to decide whether the cause was sufficient to justify the removal.

The whole proceeding, as provided for by law, according to the interpretation heretofore given to it by the courts, is an anomaly. In fact, the administration of the Police Department is itself anomalous and calculated to produce a dead-lock whenever the four Commissioners fail to agree. No matter how capable and honest the Commissioners may be individually, the law itself injects politics into the board and then requires it to be unanimous in order to act decisively upon promotions.

There ought to be no politics recognized by law in the administrative head of a municipal department, and then there would be no disagreement of which that was an inciting cause. It ought to be so constituted that there could be no dead-lock upon its executive action in any case. Either the head of such a department should be one man, or it should consist of an uneven number, with the right of the majority to control. Moreover, the power of the Mayor to remove ought to be as complete as his power to appoint. The latter power is now unrestricted on the expiration of a term or in case of a vacancy. The Mayor can make his own choice, but if he finds he has made a mistake he cannot rectify it. There may be sufficient reasons for a change, in the interest of the public service, which cannot be formulated in charges and sustained as a "cause" for removal that a court can uphold. Therefore the Mayor should have the power of removal on a statement of "reasons" and be held responsible for his exercise of the power by the public.

It has by no means been made clear that Commissioner PARKER was a negligent, inefficient, or unfaithful Commissioner. Until his irreconcilable disagreement with his colleagues, he was generally acknowledged to be an able, honest, and hard-working official. The disagreement undoubtedly impaired his efficiency, as it impaired that of the whole board, for the members could not work effectively together, and unanimity was required in one of their most important functions. The weakness of the case against PARKER is due to the obvious fact that the "charges" in which an attempt was made to present a "cause" for removal were not based upon the real reason which made the removal desirable. That was simply his antagonism to the other members of the board and the dead-lock it produced in the process of promotion upon which the regeneration of the force in no small measure depended.

Little light has been cast upon the three-to-one division in the board in the course of the hearing before the Mayor, because that was not in issue. PARKER's reasons for "holding up" certain promotions remain in the dark. They have not been shown to be illegitimate or unworthy, and they have not been shown to be otherwise. It is conceivable that the dead-lock was due to an obstinate but honest difference of judgment, but a dead-lock from such a cause ought to be impossible. It is the law that made it possible, but it seems to us that a mistaken manner of proceeding under the law promoted it. The law was so changed last year that the recommendation of the Chief of Police was made a requisite to promotions except by a unanimous vote of the board. This was deliberately done when BYRNES was still Chief and in favor with the Legislature and the new Commissioners were not in equal favor with that body. The Chief should have had the opportunity of making recommendations for promotions from the eligible list before the board acted upon them. The dead-lock might not have been avoided, but the Chief would not have been put in the position of having to take sides in a division between his superiors and could not have evaded his own responsibility by a plea that he should not be called upon to decide a controversy in the board.

The whole situation is anomalous and vexatious, and it does not look as though it would be improved if the Mayor should assume to remove the Commissioner on such evidence as was produced at the hearing. If the charges should be dismissed and Mr. PARKER would take that as a sufficient vindication and remove himself in order that the business of the department might go on harmoniously again, it would be the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

ONE BLUNDER AVOIDED.

Amid the mass of blunders which the Populists, masking themselves as Democrats, have engrafted on what they are pleased to call the new Democratic platform one conspicuous mistake made by the Republicans has not been copied. Among the wild, foolish notions of the misleaders of the majority, they have steered clear of that. They do not demand that this country shall depart from the time-honored and wise policy of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON and meddle without cause in the affairs of other lands. Nor do they in any way advocate action tending to embroil this country in war. A short expression of sympathy with the Cuban rebellion was, not unnaturally, inserted. But the demand for intervention by this country to aid that rebellion was struck out.

This shows a gleam of good sense amid the darkness. It is fortunate that, should these men chance to get into power, they are not committed to this extravagance. The prompt ejectment of a disturber who tried to raise a Cuban rebel banner in the convention is another good sign. It contrasts very favorably with the prominent display of a like flag in the Republican Convention at St. Louis.

AMERICAN SPORTSMEN ABROAD.

The final victory at Henley of the conquerors of Yale is consoling, so far as it goes, in indicating that Yale might have had a fair chance with any crew but the one that beat her. The eight of the Thames Rowing Club which was beaten by Leander yesterday was a comparatively unknown quantity, having scored its first heat without a competitor. But the victory was very easy, and was achieved in the slowest time of any heat thus far rowed for the Challenge Cup, 7:43. The strong adverse breeze may have accounted for some of their delay, but some of it must be referred to the weakness of the losing crew.

Still, "affidavits are not lobsters," and arguments are less desirable than victories. Englishmen are probably more impressed than Americans with the extraordinary showing an American team is making in a sport much more exclusively British than rowing. The cricket of the Haverford College eleven of Pennsylvania has been very remarkable. They have not only shown themselves able to cope with the public schools of England, but they have achieved a still greater triumph in beating "M. C. C. and Ground" by eight wickets. It is a pity for our sporting self-conceit that the remarkable tour of the Haverford College eleven is not likely to be appreciated in this country, of course excepting Philadelphia.

THE MINORITY AT CHICAGO.

When it became evident that the delegates to Chicago who favored the maintenance in this country of the money standard of the civilized world were not much more than a third of the delegates in number there seemed to many people to be little use in their going to Chicago at all. It was clear not only that they would be outvoted, but that they would be outvoted by men who for the time were inaccessible to reason and upon whom argument would be thrown away.

But nobody will now maintain that the minority has not done most useful work for the interests of the country and for the true interests of the Democratic Party itself. It is quite bad enough that the Populists should have captured the Democratic organization. It would have been far worse if the capture had been effected without a struggle, for that would have not merely destroyed the present, but would have imperiled the future, usefulness of the party. Now it is clear that there is still a nucleus of common sense and common honesty around which the party may crystallize when the lunacy and rascality that have disorganized it have passed away.

But this is not the only public service that the minority has rendered. When a great party gets into the country of the Gadarenes and is bent upon rushing violently down a steep place into the sea, it is most desirable that bystanders into whom, in the Scriptural phrase, the devils have not yet entered, or, in modern phrase, whom the epidemic of insanity has not yet affected should be made to see and understand the nature of the process. The Democratic minority at Chicago has provided every facility for enabling the majority to commit suicide in the most conspicuous way. ALTGELD and TILLMAN might not have shown their hands so plainly if they had not been goaded by steady opposition. Now there is not an adult male in the United States who has any excuse for not seeing for himself that these people are engaged in an attack upon order and upon civilization. The stealing of the representation of Michigan might have been so managed, in the absence of a strong and courageous minority, that its real character would have been lost sight of. Nay, there would have been no occasion for it in the absence of a minority comprising more than one-third of the delegates. It was simply an attempt to obtain complete control of the convention without regard to common honesty or common decency. The attempt could not be defeated, but it could be and has been exposed. Everybody now knows, thanks to the exposure, that representation has not only been denied to Michigan, but that misrepresentation has been forced upon her, and that this has been done in as clear violation of the rules and usages of the party as of common honesty and common decency.

The same thing is true of the discussion of the platform. It is true that the platform is clearly, to any careful reader of it, a declaration in favor of anarchy and communism. But it was desirable so to emphasize that fact that the most careless reader could not miss it, that the reader most anxious to delude himself or others could not pretend to miss it. This was secured by the report of the minority. It was especially secured by the two supplementary amendments so shrewdly framed—the one providing that a change in the monetary standard should not apply to existing contracts, and the other that if the parity of silver and gold were not restored by free coinage within a year free coinage should be suspended. The fact that Senator HILL is himself an avowed bimetallist perhaps added force to his submission of these amendments. The mover of the amendments showed himself willing to go as far in the remonetization of silver as he could go without becoming an accomplice of repudiation and fraud. He forced the majority to say that they were willing to go further and that repudiation and fraud had no terrors for them.

In the same line was the amendment expressing approval of the President's Administration. The President is the one Democrat who since the war has done most to bring about upon sober and sensible people the belief that the Democratic Party might safely be trusted. There was some danger that his name might still be used to bring support to the Anarchists and Communists who are masquerading as the Democratic Party. That danger has been averted by forcing the Populists to reject a resolution expressing approval of the Administration. In a word, the work of the minority at Chicago has been to make it clear that the animating principle of the majority was not honest delusion, but that there was in its lunacy an element of conscious rascality. And for forcing such a demonstration the minority deserves the thanks not only of all Democrats, but of all Americans.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

Mr. SALEM H. WALES, who is a member of the East River Bridge Commission, has submitted to his colleagues a timely and appropriate suggestion that proper attention be given to the architectural attractiveness of the structure which is to span the river in the vicinity of Grand Street. This is a feature of bridge construction outside the essential work of the engineer and it has heretofore been neglected.

Mr. WALES speaks of the general beauty of the Washington Bridge over the Harlem River and the ugliness of some of the architectural details in its approaches and what may be called its trimmings, such as the balustrades, lamps, moldings, &c. But the contrast there is not nearly so great as it is between the graceful span of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge and its approaches and terminals. The approaches themselves are massive and not devoid of attractiveness where the arches are at once open and visible, but the terminals, where the grand opportunity for architectural effect chiefly lay, are simply hideous.

With the new and larger bridge to be constructed higher up the river something may be done to adorn even the suspended span, so that a near view may be as satisfactory as a distant one, but it is upon the approaches and terminals that the greatest chance for improvement will be found. It is to be hoped that adequate space will be secured about the entrance to the bridge at either end, and that structures will be there erected which will look like entrances to a noble roadway over the river and not like gateways to a cattle yard crowded between ugly buildings on a street front. It will cost very little more to make the entire bridge and its appurtenances attractive to the eye, and perhaps not any more. It is mainly a matter of judgment and taste, and it will be worth while to exercise and to satisfy these even at some extra cost.

A PARTY OF REPUDIATION AND REVOLUTION.

From The Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday.

The platform drafted by the Committee on Platform is a strange mixture, compounded of paternalism gone amiss, and of radical and extreme Democracy.

Paternalism betrays itself in the treatment of the most important question of the day. The platform claims for Congress the exclusive right to put paper money into circulation, which, of course, would mean the calling in of banknotes. Furthermore, Congress is to have the power and the duty to coin, free and without limit, both gold and silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, for any one who shall bring the metal into the public mint. Not only shall both be legal tender for all public and private debts, but legislation shall also be enacted for the purpose of preventing the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

This is repudiation of the rankest kind. It is intended not only to pay the public creditors with a depreciated currency, but also to annul contracts entered into between private individuals upon a gold basis. "Any kind of legal-tender money": This means not only depreciated silver currency, but it may eventually be made to mean worthless paper money, both of which would have to be taken by the creditors. This is "the mighty blow at capital," and this is, after all, the whole purpose of this convention, dominated, as it is, by the fiat-money people; the repudiation of all legal obligations incurred by debtors. No man in his senses will be deceived by any idle and specious talk about a policy favoring a double standard.

This is a nice kind of paternalism. The Government is to be intrusted with a power such as the Government of no other civilized community possesses; all the legal relations between creditors and debtors are to be destroyed, even those the inviolability of which is guaranteed by the express words of the Constitution. All this is done, presumably, in the foolish belief that the blow will fall only upon a capitalistic class. Little do the perpetrators of such a policy think that every citizen becomes a creditor the moment he performs a certain labor or furnishes the products of labor, and that, with such a definition of the power of the Government in regard to the establishment of the mediums of circulation, he might be robbed of the fruits of his labor, yea, more than that, that through the exercise of such a power by the Government all relations created by trade, commerce, and labor would be placed at the mercy of the legislators.

Such is the Democracy of the Chicago Convention. To make the policy of repudiation complete, the platform condemns the practice of giving to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option of redeeming such obligations in gold or silver. This condemnation will, of course, also embrace and apply to greenbacks and Treasury notes, as well as bonds. The platform further condemns, with the same end in view, the maintenance of the gold reserve by the issue of bonds, and opposes generally the issuing of interest-bearing bonds in times of peace. Coupled with the paragraph about the monopoly of the Government in the matter of issuing paper money, there is a hint here of a policy which would overthrow, not only the double standard, but any and every standard based upon a metallic currency, and which suggests an era of irredeemable paper money.

The reference, elsewhere to be found, to the Constitutional provisions in regard to gold and silver money, would not change the character of this policy of repudiation, because the provisions referred to are not to be construed in the sense and manner which the repudiators have seen fit to place upon them. The appeal to the hatred of England as an argument in favor of the rejection of the gold standard is of a piece with the whole demagogic trickery.

That nothing might be wanting to the revolutionary character of the platform, the suppression of the Chicago riots through the Federal Government is denounced, as well as the interference of Federal Courts in conflicts between employers and employes, and we hear the voice of the extreme States-rights men, reminding us of the rebellion of the slaveholders. This is Altgeld's share in the degeneration of the Democracy into a party of repudiation and revolution. Wherever it suits this party to invest the Federal Government with an absolute authority it does not hesitate to do so, and wherever and whenever, on the other hand, it suits that party to completely paralyze the Federal authority it proceeds to do so, especially where the interference of that authority is necessary to sustain the most essential conditions for the preservation of the State, whose foundations are right and justice.

Thus has the convention challenged to combat against its tenets every spark of conservatism and civic virtue and intelligence. It is wholly immaterial whom the convention may chose to place upon such a platform. The candidate of a party with such a policy must be defeated, and the party itself annihilated. The very existence of the Union depends upon it.

The abominable gang which has adopted this platform has forfeited the right to co-operate in the management of the affairs of the Union. It would be idle to argue with the party which this convention pretends to represent upon the basis on which the Chicago Convention enters into the campaign of 1896. Unless the minority defeated in Chicago proceed to form a new political organization there is in this campaign only one party for which an elector who does not want to support revolution can consistently vote, and this is the Republican Party. If that party will, for a long time to come, be once more enthroned in power, it has nobody to thank but that same wretched and infamous crowd.

Whitlock—Greenbaum.

Miss Frankie Greenbaum and Simon Whitlock of Richmond, Va., were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Greenbaum, of 1,994 Lexington Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Edward Kalish of Richmond, Va., performed the ceremony. The bride wore a white chiffon dress. Her veil of Duchesse lace, a family heirloom, was fastened with a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hyms and J. Pauson of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Whitlock, the parents of the bridegroom, and Philip Whitlock, his uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stern, A. Sterns, Miss R. Marks, Miss M. Frank, Miss Delia Greenbaum, A. Zinn, M. Zinn, Louis Mack, and Milton Mack.

FUNERAL OF J. H. TOOKER.

Services in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church—Tributes to the Dead.

Funeral services were conducted last night for Joseph H. Tooker, who died Tuesday at 133 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. The pastor, the Rev. James Montgomery, was assisted by the Rev. J. G. Patterson of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church.

Among the friends of the dead who were present were old residents of the Seventh Ward, many teachers in and pupils of the public schools, several of Commodore Tooker's political associates, including Nicholas Haughton, Police Capts. Allaire and Young, and Sergt. Kelly, and a number of the employes of the Metropolitan Job Printing office.

The coffin was placed in front of the dais on a bier. It was covered with smilax, ferns, sweet peas, roses, and lilies, and surrounded by beautiful floral tributes.

The pall bearers were Charles W. Dayton, Postmaster; Timothy J. Hayes, Mr. Tooker's associate in business; Timothy J. Campbell, Henry Campbell, William Blanck, John W. Greaton, Peter Bowe, and William Homan.

The chief mourners were Joseph H. Tooker, son of Commodore Tooker, and his wife, his three sisters, and their husbands, George S. Cooke, Victora Seggerman, and Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, United States Navy. Other relations, including Chief of Police Conlin, were with them.

There was a simple but impressive service for the dead, and beautiful choral singing.

Dr. Patterson, in a short address, spoke of Commodore Tooker as a neighbor, and a friend, and said that in the race, hurry, and bustle of a great city like this, we feel discouraged, but this is not all of life. In uttering words of comfort for the bereaved, he said that he spoke not as a minister, but as a man. He was eloquent on the consolation of immortality, the belief that lightens up the darkness of the grave. He spoke of the dead as intensely American, and intensely patriotic—a man of broad sympathies and large heart, and a lover of children.

Dr. Montgomery spoke of Commodore Tooker as a man—a man who for two-score years or more was a conspicuous figure in the life of this city. The shock caused by the news of his death was felt by many. Sketching his career, the speaker concluded by saying, that as a writer, Commodore Tooker wrote in the interest of others, and that he was a man of extraordinary versatility of character, and that whatever he undertook he had the push and ability to bring it to success.

After the services all took a last look at the dead. The body was left in the church. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

SILENT WATCHERS OF BULLETINS.

The News from Chicago Not the Kind to Make New-Yorkers Cheer.

If it was a peculiar crowd that looked at the bulletins displayed in Printing House Square last night, it was at least typical of the New-Yorker.

The bulletins were those of a silver convention. The crowd represented votes for the gold standard. Hence it was a silent crowd, and yet it did not lack variety.

When Bland was placed in nomination by Senator Vest there were a few on the outskirts of the crowd who hailed the news with a shout. Again when, an hour later, Mr. Lewis placed in nomination Mr. Bryan of Nebraska there was another manifestation of approval on the part of a few.

There was no noisy demonstration, but there was an undercurrent of feeling that manifested itself in the quiet talk of those who gathered to post themselves on the outcome of the convention.

Under the circumstances it was natural, perhaps, that talk should wander. There were Tammany men there who narrowed discussion to local politics; there were the supporters of Gilroy and the supporters of Croker. One loyal Tammany man of factional proclivities said:

"Shure, didn't I take out a bundle to his wife, and she after giving me a dollar? And the wife of the other wan, divil a bit."

The shouter for Bland found an antagonist in the gentleman who objected to having the religious question injected into politics.

"I'm not ag'in silver," said he, "but I want it straight and no religion."

And then he explained that he did not believe in State support of sectarian schools, be they Catholic or Lutheran.

"I've been a devout Catholic in my day," said he, "and now I'm not much of anything. If they want to teach religion, let them pay for it, and let the State teach civilization."

Two very earnest disputants might have been 'longshoremen. One was a silver man and the other, from his talk, was for gold.

"I want me wages in gold," said one.

"You're a 'gold bug' and a friend of Wall Street," said the other.

A cause for comment among the gazers at the bulletin boards was the fact that all the speechmaking in Chicago was being done by Southern and Western men, and the Eastern delegates seemed to be taking no active part in the work of the night.

"It's the first time in my experience that the East ever took a back seat in a Democratic National Convention," emphatically declared an old Democrat, "and I'm all at sea."

H. W. ELLIOTT TALKS ON SILVER.

What He Says About the People of New-Mexico.

H. W. Elliott of Silver City, New-Mexico, who is in this city for a few days, is a typical frontiersman, but he has managed to keep himself pretty well informed on matters of National importance. He went to New-Mexico twenty-one years ago with ten cents in his pocket and started to work as a laborer in the silver mines. In the course of events he became a prospector and then a mine owner himself.

When the Sherman act was passed, he decided to sell out his mines. These mines, he says, are in finer condition than they were when he sold them, but they are not working.

Speaking of the present silver agitation, Mr. Elliott said: "New-Mexico is naturally a silver State, but a good many people who are supposed to be silver men really favor gold. There are a good many Cleveland Democrats in New-Mexico. Still there is no doubt that if New-Mexico ever becomes a State she will send two silver men to the Senate, and her Representatives will be silver men. Our silver is high grade, but the product is large. If there should happen to be free and unlimited coinage of silver, it would make a great difference to the mine owners of old Mexico.

"There they pay their miners only about 37 cents a day and they could sell their low-grade ore at 50 or 60 cents and make money on it.

"Ours is not an agricultural country and we must depend on our mines. If we haven't a mineral country, we haven't anything; and if we haven't silver, we haven't a mineral country; because there is very little gold in the Territory. If you ask the people in New-Mexico why they are shouting for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, they reply, 'Our homes are built on it.' Of course they can shout as much as they please, but they can't vote yet."

A Play That Was Never Played.

From The London Chronicle.

When Jules Simon joined M. Thiers in 1872 as Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, George Sand had in rehearsal at the Odéon a dramatized version of her novel, "Mademoiselle de la Quintinie." The plot turned upon the love affairs of a priest, and, although handled tenderly by the author, this theme was not unlikely to give offense to orthodox Catholics, whereas M. Thiers just then had begun to coquette with the Vatican. Simon consequently found himself in an awkward predicament. He sent for the manager of the Odéon, and in his pleasantest manner suggested that "Mademoiselle de la Quintinie" must not appear.

"You put you veto on it?" inquired Duquesnel.

"Heaven forbid that I should so treat a piece by George Sand," replied poor Jules.

"Then you authorize the performance?"

"By no means."

"What the deuce do you mean?"

Thus adjured, the Minister frankly explained the difficulties of his position to the sympathetic manager. Next day the actor, who was to impersonate the hero, had a sudden attack of gout. The leading lady soon after suffered from a sharp fit of fever, and a succession of disasters ensued till the close of the season. George Sand made her own exit from the world's stage in 1876, her heart's desire unfulfilled, nor has the manuscript ever seen the light of day.

BOSTON SOLDIERS HOSTS

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY GIVE A BANQUET.

The Prince of Wales and Ambassador Bayard the Leading Guests—Toasts to the Queen of England and the United States Ambassador — A Grand Military Review at Aldershot in Honor of the American Company.

LONDON, July 9.—This was a great day in the history of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. They have been the recipients of the highest honors from everybody English, from the Queen down, and never before have such courtesies been shown by royalty, statesmen, military men, and others to a visiting military organization. The great event of to-day, or to-night, rather, was the banquet given by the visitors to a most distinguished company, including the Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Connaught.

The members of the company were astir early this morning, despite their round of pleasure yesterday, making preparations for their visit to Aldershot, near Farnham, about thirty-five miles from London, where a review of the troops at the great permanent camp there was to be held in their honor.

As the Americans were the first military body to be allowed in England carrying arms, so the review in their honor to-day was the first time that such a ceremony was ever held for the benefit or entertainment of a visiting military organization, and the compliment was most highly appreciated by the visitors, who are loud in their praises of the many courtesies extended to them by all with whom they have come in contact.

At 8:30 o'clock the company assembled in the courtyard of the new Hotel Cecil, one of the largest and most magnificent hotels in the world, where their quarters are situated. The order to march was then given, and, preceded by the band of the London Honourable Artillery Company, the hosts of the Americans, the visitors marched to the Waterloo Station, where a special train was waiting to convey them to Aldershot. Large crowds assembled along the line of march, and the cheering which greeted the Americans was enthusiastic and long continued.

At the station the visitors were received by Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British forces; Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Quartermaster General at headquarters; Lieut. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, Adjutant General to the forces, and other members of the headquarters staff; the Earl of Denbigh, Lieutenant Colonel of the London Honourable Artillery Company, and other officers of that organization, and the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard, all of whom accompanied the Americans to Aldershot. The run to the camp was quickly made, and the party were in time to witness part of a sham battle. They were welcomed to the camp by the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son, who is chief in command at Aldershot.

Shortly after their arrival the review of the troops began. Upward of 8,000 men of all arms—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—took part and performed a number of evolutions that called forth high praise from the military spectators.

Col. Henry Walker, commander of the Boston organization, was with Lord Wolseley and the Duke of Connaught when the march past took place, and received the salute of the troops.

There was a great number of spectators present, many of them drawn by curiosity to see the American military men, who presented a fine spectacle. It was the general consensus of opinion that they were as fine-looking soldiers as any country can produce.

Subsequent to the review the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, entertained the visitors at the Officers' Club, where a most enjoyable time was had. The Americans expressed their thanks for the high honor that had been conferred upon them by the War Office in ordering the review, and said that their visit to the camp had been both instructive and pleasant. They declared that the review was about the finest they had ever seen. Lieut. Cotter said that the movements of the troops were admirably executed, and that both the men and the horses were thoroughly well trained.

Outside the military lines were a large number of carriages containing visitors from the surrounding country. The Rev. Moses Hoge of Richmond, Va., accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Bayard. Upon the reviewing field the carriage of the Duchess of Connaught stood next to that occupied by the Bayard party, and the occupants of the two vehicles entered upon a protracted and seemingly most enjoyable conversation.

Shortly after Lord Lansdowne's reception the Americans were driven to the railway station and took the special train back to London.

The banquet to-night was held in the King's Hall of the Holborn Restaurant, which is noted as one of the most prominent places of the kind in London. The hall was most elaborately decorated with flowers and flags. Above the chair of Col. Walker, the Chairman of the banquet, were a portrait of the Queen and the arms of the United States, which were flanked by the Stars and Stripes and the banner of the American company.

Prior to the banquet there was a reception, at which the hosts welcomed the chief guests.

To the right of the Chairman sat the Prince of Wales, Ambassador Bayard, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Governor of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. On his left were the Duke of Connaught, Baron Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; Gen. Patrick Collins, American Consul General at London, and the Right Rev. Alfred Earle, Bishop Suffragan of Marlborough.

Among the 500 other guests present were Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Gen. Lord Methuen, Major Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, Major Gen. Sir Frederick Walker, Gen. Sir George Higginson, Gen. Burnett, Gen. Ellis, Lord Denbigh, Lord Colville, Sir Donald Smith, Canadian High Commissioner to England; the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and Sir Henry Irving.

The members of the Boston organization were in full-dress uniform, as were also a number of guests. A majority of the latter, however, were in evening dress, wearing their orders and medals. A throng of ladies in gay toilettes watched the banqueting and listened to the speeches from the galleries. There was an atmosphere of enthusiasm and good-fellowship everywhere, and the banquet was one of the most successful functions of the kind ever given in London.

Col. Walker, in proposing a toast to the Queen, welcomed the guests and expressed his sincere pleasure in being in a position to welcome them. The American Ambassador and his other fellow-countrymen who were guests joined as hosts in extending a most cordial brotherly welcome to those present. Col. Walker said he was especially glad to see the Prince of Wales present. He hoped that the name of His Royal Highness would remain on the rolls of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company for many years as a tie binding the two companies and the two peoples. [Prolonged cheers.]

He alluded to the founding of the Boston Company, and continued, saying that they now stood on British soil, the soil of their fatherland, which fact they had not forgotten. (Cheers.) Throughout the glorious history of Great Britain there was no brighter lustre than that shed during the last threescore years by the ruler, who had won the respect of the world, and during whose career the prosperity of the country, the extension of its power, and the increase of its wealth were unparalleled in its history. Her Majesty's queenliness as a woman and her womanliness as a Queen clothed both her throne and home with dignity, purity, and honor. To her whose words and counsels had ever been for peace between the great Saxon peoples, their serious good wishes, which were carried to her yesterday, were now renewed.

Col. Walker called for cheers for her Majesty, which he himself led, waving his hand. The call was responded to enthusiastically.

When the Prince of Wales arose to reply in behalf of the Queen there was a prolonged tumult of applause. He greeted the Chairman and called for three American cheers for the Ancients, which were given with a will, the nine rounds being followed by the cry of the company. The Prince said:

"Holding the position I do as the Queen's senior subject, I feel sure I may say with all my fellow-subjects how grateful we are for the kind way this toast has been proposed. You know how gratified the Queen has been to see you, Col. Walker, and your distinguished corps. The same feelings animate her as do me in our strong liking and affection for your great country. It is a long time, I regret to say, since I was in America, but I have not forgotten the reception I met with on that occasion, nor do I forget how kindly President Buchanan received me when I went to Washington. It is now my privilege to propose the health of his successor, your President."

The toast was drunk amid thundering cheers.

Col. Walker then, in brief and courtly words proposed a toast to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The former, responding, said that he deeply appreciated the toast. He alluded to the pride he felt in occupying the Colonelcy of the Honorable Artillery Company. "From to-night," he added, "the post will be doubly dear to me, as now I shall always feel associated with our American brothers and shall consider that we belong to one cause. [Cheers.] I am very proud to be a colleague of my gallant friend, Col. Walker. In the name of the corps I have the honor to command, I desire to thank him and those under him for their kind greeting and the feast they have provided."

The Prince then referred to the fact of Caine founding the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and said he was gratified that the old lines of the London Honorable Artillery Company had been followed. He continued:

"I have only had the honor of meeting you on this convivial occasion, but I look forward to to-morrow, when you will come to Marlborough House, to seeing you under arms, and from what I have heard I know you will present a highly creditable military appearance."

He concluded by asking all to cordially drink to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and the toast was responded to with enthusiasm.

Col. Walker responded to the toast proposed by the Prince of Wales. He said he hoped there would be many such meetings on both sides of the Atlantic. Boston would be glad to welcome the Prince of Wales again, and would be greatly gratified if he would take the whole Honorable Artillery Corps with him. [Cheers.]

Col. Walker then toasted the army and navy, the Duke of Connaught replying. He referred to the great service the American Captain Mahan had done for the British Navy, increasing a hundredfold the interest taken in the naval service. He alluded gratefully to the American sympathy with Great Britain in the Victoria disaster, when so many naval officers and seamen met their death. Continuing, the Duke expressed his pride at happening to be in command at Aldershot on the occasion of the visit of the Americans. He believed that this was the first time the Stars and Stripes had been carried at Aldershot. He hoped the visitors would not forget seeing the British troops and their traditional costumes there. Such visits, he declared, would promote harmony among the Anglo-Saxon nations.

The Marquis of Landsdowne then proposed a toast to Ambassador Bayard, saying he had never failed to preserve the best traditions of international diplomacy, and also to evince sympathetic interest in everything that interested the people of Great Britain. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bayard, in reply, said:

"The first armed invasion of the mother country by soldier citizens of the United States will live in men's memories as an occasion when the hearts of the two peoples met on the common level of mutual understanding. [Cheers.] Great Britain and the United States realized that there was common ground for a common purpose. On this ground they now planted their feet, standing secure where the logic of common institutions quietly, insensibly, and inevitably led them." He dwelt upon the peaceful relations subsisting on the American-Canadian boundary for a century, and begged the statesmen of Europe to consider the impressive fact that peace was preserved without armed men and armed ships. How was it done? It was by what brought them together now, not merely touching hands, but touching them in simple good faith. The only possible danger was the danger of misunderstanding. [Cheers.] Mr. Bayard asked if he did not voice the spirit and feelings of the Americans when he declared that the one thing needful was mutual understanding, and was answered with loud cries of "Yes." Continuing, he said that everything ought to be plain sailing if high thoughts were wedded to high intent. The debts of nations, he added, ought to be discharged in good faith. They in the United States intended to discharge theirs in full. There would be no diminution, no scaling, no debasement of coin allowed. America would keep faith.

Mr. Bayard's reference to the currency question was greeted with prolonged cheering.

Chauncey M. Depew, standing on a chair in the centre of the hall, made a witty speech, which kept the company in roars of laughter. The recent irritation between the two countries, he said, was not due to really bad feeling in America against England, or the reverse, but to family quarrels, which were more easily provoked than any other kind of quarrel. When ugly things were said about Great Britain and the United States in French, German, or Russian, they did not care a button. They knew that they could, together, lick the world any day, [Laughter and cheers,] but when such things were said in plain English by the American press or English statesmen, they certainly got riled and wanted to fight somebody, even one another. [Shouts of "No!" No!"] "Well," Mr. Depew, added, "no fight will ever take place, because at bottom the English race have hard common sense."

The speaker's allusion to the Queen's sympathy for the widows of Lincoln and Garfield elicited deafening outbursts of applause, and the ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands. Mr. Depew warmly urged the establishment of an international arbitration tribunal, and was loudly cheered.

Mr. T. W. Ball recited an ode, the gist of which was lasting affection. His effort was warmly applauded.

At the conclusion of the banquet hands were joined all round and everybody united in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

NO DUEL WILL BE FOUGHT.

Another Defeat of the Insurgent Army Reported.

HAVANA, July 9.—The question of a duel between Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, the American correspondent, and Capt. Manuel de Ampudia of the Spanish Army, retired, has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The seconds met to-day and agreed, in view of Gen. Johnson's admitting that he had not insulted the Spanish Army collectively, although he was perfectly willing to fight the challenger, and Capt. Ampudia withdrawing his charges of a doubtful personal character, that there was no cause for a meeting on the field of honor. A draft of a statement will be published by the newspapers here to-morrow declaring that Capt. Ampudia is satisfied that there is no cause for a duel.

Gen. Bernal reports that his command has had a combat lasting three hours with 1,600 rebels, under Lazo, near Remates, Province of Pinar del Rio. The rebels were intrenched in strong positions, and made a desperate resistance. The troops made repeated bayonet charges, led by Gen. Bernal personally. At last an attack was made with the assistance of artillery, and the insurgent positions were captured. The Spanish losses are said to have been slight. One officer was wounded. The rebels left thirty-one dead on the field and carried many wounded off with them in their retreat, including Lazo, their leader.

The anniversary of the birth of the Queen Regent will occur on July 20. In honor of the day Capt. Gen. Weyler will release all prisoners who have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the rebellion. Clemency will also be extended to other prisoners.

The rebel leader Tapanes was shot to-day at Sagua.

The Three Friends in Quarantine.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 9.—The filibustering steamer Three Friends arrived at St. John's bar this morning, but was ordered by the Health Officer stationed there to proceed to the State quarantine station at Fernandina, where she must remain five days for disinfection and fumigation. This order was given because Capt. Broward was not prepared to prove that he had not been south of the quarantine latitude 23:30.

Jose Maceo Reported Killed.

MADRID, July 9.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says it is officially stated that José Maceo, the rebel leader, and brother of Antonio Maceo, the second in command of the rebel forces, was killed in a recent fight in the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

Looking for War with America.

MADRID, July 9.—Señor Mella, Carlist, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, declared that the Government ought to be energetic in preparing for the inevitable conflict between the United States and Spain, in which Spain would prove her virility and her greatness.

Need Not Use the Vocabulary.

BUDA-PESTH, July 9.—The International Telegraph Convention yesterday decided not to compel the use of the official vocabulary for cablegrams in code to and from countries beyond Europe, known as extra-European business, in which, of course, is included the United States. Protests against the compulsory use of the vocabulary were made by the representatives of the British Government, supported by similar protests from various commercial exchanges of the United Kingdom and of the United States which were presented by the represetatives of the transatlantic companies. This result was brought about by the joint movement of theinterested telegraphic administrations and companies, and was in no way due to the influence or effort of any particular company, as it has been claimed it was.

An Envoy from Venezuela.

BERLIN, July 9.—The Herold News Agency, which yesterday circulated a report that a special envoy had arrived in Berlin from Caracas intrusted by the Venezuelan Government with authority to negotiate with the British Government a settlement of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, asserts that the envoy is Gen. Pietri, and that he is accredited to both the Berlin and Madrid Governments. According to The Herold Agency, Gen. Pietri will present his credentials immediately upon the return of the Kaiser from his Nordland trip, and in the meantime will go to Madrid.

France's Designs on Crete.

LONDON, July 9.—The Westminster Gazette publishes a special dispatch from Athens saying that Russia is prompting France to occupy Crete and hold the island against Great Britain's tenure of Cyprus and Egypt. The Greek Government has become alarmed at this and is endeavoring to induce the Cretans to accept the terms of the Porte. The British fleet has been so strengthened in Cretan waters as to almost blockade the island.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—Advices have been received in Paris that the French have proclaimed a state of siege in the disturbed portions of the Island of Madagascar.

—The Porte is about to send 6,000 reinforcements to the Greek frontier.

VINDICATION FOR THE RUSSIANS.

New Turn in the Maspeth Riot Investigation—A Deputy Sheriff Arrested.

The examination of the Russians charged with rioting at Maspeth last Saturday was continued before Judge Schumacher at Maspeth yesterday. Constable Washington Sherry, who it had been testified, clubbed and beat a drunken Russian and was afterward badly hurt himself, was placed upon the stand.

During his cross-examination by ex-District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn and ex-Assistant District Attorney Bradley of New-York, counsel for the defendants, it was brought out by Sherry's own admission that he was largely instrumental in starting the riot. This, coupled with testimony of witnesses previously heard, caused Acting District Attorney Edwards of Queens County to rise in court and say that, according to Sherry's own testimony, the Russians had been justified in acting as they did.

The prosecution then presented another witness, a Deputy Sheriff named Rousse. While he was giving his testimony one of the prisoners, Meyer Solomon, identified the witness as the man who stole his watch and chain during the trouble. A half a dozen others backed up Solomon's statement and as a result the Justice issued a warrant for Rousse, charging him with larceny. He was arrested and sent to jail.

When the testimony was all in, twenty-two of the fifty-nine prisoners were discharged, as there was no evidence to hold them. Seven were held for further examination and thirty were released on bail.

TWO LAUNCHES FOR THE NATION.

One of Them to be Used by Gen. Ruger at Governors Island.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Two expensive launches are being built for the War Department by a Brooklyn (N. Y.) firm. One is intended to be placed at the service of Gen. Ruger, the commanding officer of the Department of the East, whose station is Governors Island in New-York Harbor. He has been obliged to use almost anything which fell in his way in paying official visits to foreign men-of-war and in discharging the official courtesies demanded of an officer of his rank and position at New-York. He has frequent need of such a boat, especially in his trips between the island and the Battery.

The boat will be operated by steam, will be 45 feet in length, copper sheathed, and fitted in the interior with mahogany. The craft will cost $10,000.

Another boat of similar dimensions and like cost is being constructed at Fort Monroe, where the War Department maintains an artillery post under a regimental Colonel. The only difference between the Ruger boat and the Fort Monroe craft is in the fittings, which are not quite so costly in the latter boat. Both boats will shortly be turned over to the Government.

C. H. MATCHETT FOR PRESIDENT.

He Is the Socialists' Man—Not Bothered About Gold or Silver.

The Socialist National Convention that has been in session at the Grand Central Palace nominated Charles H. Matchett for President yesterday. He made the statement that the question of gold or silver did not at all interest the laboring classes, but only the moneyed men.

Matthew Maguire, the Socialist Alderman of Paterson, tried hard for first place on the ticket, and had a crowd of shouters, who wore red badges with his photograph, but he had to accept the nomination for Vice President.

The convention settled the quarrel concerning the control of the Jewish Socialistic papers published in this city. The leaders of the English Socialist paper wanted to control them, but the convention directed them to keep their hands off, and to let the Jewish sections control their own papers.

The convention will complete its work to-day and to-morrow evening the Socialists of this city and vicinity will have a big parade and ratification meeting in Union Square. The parade will start from the Labor Lyceum in East Fourth Street, and march through various east side streets. The gathering will be addressed by their candidates for President and Vice President, and by their candidate for Governors of various States.

Trolley Express Car Upset.

While a trolley express car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad was going along Jamaica Avenue, near Hale Avenue, at 9 o'clock last evening, it jumped the track and tumbled over on its side. A. F. Ames of 29 Marion Street, the messenger who had charge of the freight, was thrown out and had his leg fractured, but the conductor and motorman escaped without any injuries. Ames was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Charles Hessler Returns Home.

Charles Hessler, whose mother thought he had been kidnapped, returned to his home, 129 Seventh Street, yesterday.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Norman B. Ream of Chicago.

—MURRAY HILL—Gen. J. S. Fullerton of St. Louis.

—PARK AVENUE—Col. C. McKibbin, United States Army.

—WALDORF—United States Circuit Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia.

—HOLLAND HOUSE—Ex-Senator Powell Clayton of Arkansas, Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, and Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson of Washington, and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr of Cornwall, N. Y.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—8:20 A. M.—282 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Leon Alvary; damage $100.

—11:30 A. M.—199 Bleecker Street; Tony Sicci; damage $10.

—2:50 P. M.—825 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Charles Faber; no damage.

—4:10 P. M.—300 West Forty-first Street; Henry Kimbel; damage slight.

—10:30 P. M.—[illegible] Second Avenue; John O'Neill; no damage.

A WINDOW FOR ENGLAND

THE FIRST AMERICAN STAINED GLASS TO GO ABROAD.

To Decorate a Stone Church in Wickhambreaux, in Kent—Interesting Composition of the Annunciation, by Arild Rosenkrantz, the Winner of the Recent Poster Prize—Erected by Count James Gallatin in Memory of His Mother.

There was shown yesterday at the workshop of the Decorative Stained Glass Company, on Washington Square South, a large and important window destined for export to England, where it will be placed in the Church of Wickhambreaux, in Kent. It is the work of a young Danish painter,

Window for the Wickhambeaux Church, Kent, England.

Arild Rosenkrantz, and is erected by Count James Gallatin of the well-known New-York family of that name, in memory of his mother, the late Mrs. Harriette Duer de Gallatin.

While Mr. Rosenkrantz has been unusually successful in his design, which represents the Annunciation, and the color harmonies he has effected, additional interest lends itself to this window by reason of its being the first commission given to American glassworkers for Europe, and as such it is obviously a matter of much importance to an industry which, though not long established in this country, already exceeds in the quality of its products anything yet accomplished by foreign manufactories.

The use in the native material of opal or white, mixed with all the colors, gives the glass an opaque quality much to be desired, taking in no wise from the brilliancy of the effect, but having a tendency to soften and subdue the tones, giving a result of great harmony. This glassmaking industry is carried on over the river in Brooklyn and in several towns in Indiana. John La Farge was practically the pioneer in the discovery of the peculiar qualities possessed by the home-made article, he having begun his experiments away back in 1877, and his success is too well known and recognized to need comment here.

This present window is made entirely of American glass, and will undoubtedly call serious attention in England to its possibilities. The artist has divided his design into four lights, in the decorated Gothic style. The seven archangels are in the upper part. In the centre is Gabriel, clad in white, holding a lily; to his right are Raphael and Anael, the first in deep orange, the second in yellow. To his left kneel Adoniel in blue, Salathiel in green, Uriel in red, and Michael, clad in armor, holding a shield, upon which is represented the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Eden.

Underneath this composition, the figure of the Holy Virgin, clad in deep blue and purple, is seen walking in a garden of lilies, while among these flowers appears a flaming cross, foreshadowing the sufferings of Christ. Mr. Rosenkrantz has been particularly happy in the arrangement of these lilies, which bank up a large portion of the lower part of this composition. While not too prominent, they make a brilliant, harmonious note of lovely opalescent whites, and from the cross fall drops of mystic blood upon these emblems of purity. The whole scene represents the moment when the Virgin answers Gabriel, saying, "Behold the handmaid of the Lord."

Departing from the frequent custom among modern stained-glass designers, of making the purely pictorial, the artist on this occasion has endeavored to follow on the lines of the older masters in the art, and, by keeping his tones well in subjugation, to make a simple decorative arrangement that shall hold the eye and in the end be quiet and reposeful.

The original design for this window was shown at the last exhibition of the Architectural League in this city, where it was well placed and received favorable attention. The artist is a Dane by birth, and received his art education in Paris and Rome. He is a member of and a regular contributor to the Rose-Croix Society of the former city, and has shown work at the National Academy of Design. He was also the winner of the third prize in the recent poster competition given by the Century Company.

After remaining on exhibition for a few days, the work will be taken apart in sections, carefully boxed, and shipped to England, to be put up again in its final resting place in the quaint stone church of Wickhambreaux, in Kent, under the personal supervision of the artist, who goes abroad for that purpose.

An Incident at Fredericksburg.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, Major Carter Braxton, commanding the Braxton Confederate Battery, made up in Fredericksburg, saw a line of men with a stand of colors standing in his mother's yard. Knowing his family were gone, he brought a twelve-pound Napoleon to bear with solid shot, the distance being 1,600 yards. The first shot cut down the man on the right. The next lowered the flag. It was a singular combination of circumstances that Major Braxton was assisted by his brave Lieutenant, (afterward Captain,) L. S. Marye. The gun they were firing was standing in the yard of Capt. Marye's mother and sending shots into the yard of Major Braxton's mother.

Their Liabilities Are $400,000.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 9.—H. F. Allen and his sister, Mrs. Charles W. Grant, among the heaviest property owners in this city, made a general assignment to-day to A. C. Wade. The assets are about $400,000, and the liabilities $250,000.

SHE CHASED HER BRIDEGROOM.

Drove Him Away and Then Repented, but Could Not Get Him Back.

Residents of Union Hill, N. J., were afforded great amusement on Wednesday night by the sight of a bride hunting a reluctant bridegroom through the streets.

Miss Mary Bauer, twenty years old, of 118 Liberty Street, Union Hill, was the bride-elect. The bridegroom was John Traphagen, aged twenty-five, of Washington Street, between First and Second Streets, Hoboken. Miss Katie Biroit, who lives in the same house with Miss Bauer, was to have been the bridesmaid, and George Hampe of 186 Spring Street, West Hoboken, the best man.

All was in readiness for the ceremony at the bride's home, the Rev. J. Justin of Union Hill being on hand to officiate. A group of young men and boys had gathered about the house, when suddenly the door was thrown open and the bridegroom darted out. He made a dash for a passing trolley car, and boarded it just as the bride came out, carrying her bridal bouquet and decked in her wedding attire. She made a dash for the car, but just missed it. She waited for the next car, paying no heed to the comments of the crowd, and in a moment or two was flying after her husband-elect.

In an hour Miss Bauer returned in an angry mood. She was about to enter the house when some one told her Traphagen had not gone to Hoboken, as she had supposed, but was in the Casino. She promptly turned, followed by the crowd, but Traphagen saw her coming and dodged. Another chase ensued, ending with the groom's again taking refuge in the Casino, the proprietor of which closed the doors in the face of the bride and the excited mob.

After watching for an hour or two, the bride went home in tears. She said yesterday that Traphagen called at the house while drunk. She upbraided him and advised him to go and spend the remainder of the night where he had spent the evening. He took her at her word and rushed out of the house. The bride repented her words and followed, and this led to the groom hunt. She said she would make him marry her yet.

Traphagen was found wandering the streets early yesterday morning, looking anything but like a bridegroom. He was mud-bespattered and his black suit was sadly torn. He said he would marry "when he got good and ready."

SEA CLIFF HAS ONE OFFICER.

The President and Trustees Resign and Clerk Cole Is in Charge.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 9.—Village Clerk Frank J. Cole is the sole officer of this village to-day. He is Acting President, as well as Acting Board of Trustees, of this village, and is a busy man. This state of affairs was brought about by the resigning of the Board of Trustees, after the regular business had been transacted, last night.

A special meeting was held, at which all bills against the village incurred by the board and the preceding board were audited and ordered paid. Statements were made and the affairs of the village were entirely cleared up. Road Commissioner John Graham tendered his resignation, which was accepted, after which the board adjourned.

The members of the Board of Trustees handed their resignations to Clerk Cole. They were President of the Village Aleisky and Trustees Chellborg, Combes, and Brouwer. In resigning, the President stated that many of the villagers had been frequently making requests of the board for improvements which they knew were right, but were unable to make. They said that if they did so they would run the village deeply in debt, and that they were not supported in their official positions by the residents. The Trustees claimed that when they asked for an appropriation with which to make the necessary improvements, it was denied them, and nothing remained for them to do but to resign their positions.

It is not known whether Clerk Cole will try and do the work alone until September, when the regular election will be held. He has the power to call a special election, and this he might do to fill the terms of the officials who have resigned.

Mr. Miller's Escape on the Fourth.

From The Rochester Democrat.

Patrick McWeeney, formerly of this city, but now connected with the Albany office of Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, was the witness July 4 of an incident which narrowly escaped being a tragedy. Mr. McWeeney had boarded a train at Albany bound for Rochester, and on the same car with him was ex-Senator Warner Miller, who was on his way to his home in Herkimer. The train had just acquired a small degree of headway as it passed out of the Albany station, when there was a sharp snap heard by the passengers of the car, followed by the sound of falling glass. A bullet had passed through the window of the car, almost directly over and very close to the head of Mr. Miller. The hole made by the bullet was clean cut. From the appearance of the piece of lead which was found by the car porter, it was assumed that the missile was fired from a Flobert rifle.

Mr. Miller was visibly disturbed by the incident, and appeared quite nervous when he realized the narrowness of his escape. The general opinion of the passengers was that the shot was a "stray" from a gun in the hands of a reckless Independence Day celebrator; or, at the worst, that it was the act of a wantonly mischievous person bent upon giving the occupants of the train a fright.

The Double Shuffle.

From The Washington Post.

Mr. McKinley is evidently proceeding on the theory that if Mr. Hobart will keep the double shuffle for the benefit of the game he (McKinley) will continue to do the double-shuffle for the benefit of the Western free-silver folks.

QUESTIONS THAT ARE OLD

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY THE REV. JOHN ANDREWS.

A Remarkable Copy of His "Compend of Moral Philosophy"—Written Out by Dr. John H. Hobart When He Was Fifteen Years Old—The Work Now the Property of Dr. G. E. Potter of Newark, N. J., Who Got It from a Patient.

The financial questions of to-day were matters of interest more than a century ago. This is established in the "Compend of Moral Philosophy" of the Rev. John Andrews, who was "Professor of Rhetorick and Belles Lettres" in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

His work, published in manuscript, with the binding of home-made character, the backing being newspapers, and the outer cover wallpaper, and bearing date 1790, has been placed at the service of THE NEW-YORK TIMES by Allen Durand, assistant cashier of the State Bank, in Grand Street. The owner of the interesting holograph is Dr. G. E. Potter, Newark, N. J. It came into his possession as a fee from a needy patient, who was a bibliomaniac.

Interest attaches to the work because it was apparently copied by John H. Hobart, who, born at Philadelphia, Penn., in 1775, was a descendant of men who figured in the Colonial history of New-England and whose works did much for the vigorous and rapid growth of the Episcopal Church in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Dr. Hobart was an aggressive churchman, and a publicist of high order, and he died a Bishop of the Episcopal Church. When he copied Dr. Andrews's work he was fifteen years old.

Dr. Andrews was a native of Maryland, and was born in 1746, in Cecil County. He was ordained in England, and left his parish in Queen Anne County, Md., because of his loyalistic sentiments, and later on was Principal of the Philadelphia Episcopal Academy. Afterward he was Principal and Vice Provost and Provost in the University of Pennsylvania.

The work owned by Dr. Potter has this title page, written in a schoolboy hand:

> Compend
> of
> Moral Philosophy
> By the Rev. John Andrews, Professor of Rhetorick and Belles Lettres in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.
> John H. Hobart.
> 1790.

In Volume II., Dr. Andrews touches on the financial question, as follows:

"What is it that constitutes the value of anything?"

"The usefulness, the agreeableness of anything constitutes its value."

"What is the price of a thing proportioned to?"

"The price of a thing is in proportion to the demand there is for it, and to the difficulty of obtaining it."

"Value and price are not, then, the same?"

"Value and price are not the same. For some things of great value bear no price—such are those good things which cannot be appropriated, as air and light. On the other hand, things of little value may bear a great price if they be much desired, and rarely met with, as gold, silver, diamonds, &c."

"Which is the most ancient and obvious sort of commercial contracts?"

"The most ancient and obvious sort of commercial contracts is barter or the exchange of goods for goods."

"Are contracts of barter attended with any inconveniences?"

"Where there is no other sort of commerce, contracts of barter must be attended with great inequalities. For example, I might want a thing of small value, as a pair of shoes, and have nothing to give for it that I can spare but a thing of great value, which cannot be divided, as a horse; and on a journey it may be impossible for me to carry movables along with me to give in exchange for the provisions which I must purchase by the way."

"What contrivances, therefore, become necessary to prevent these inconveniences?"

"For managing commerce, therefore, with ease, and in order to preserve equality in buying and selling and other contracts, it became necessary to contrive some sort of standard goods, universally desired and valued, which every man might be willing to take in exchange for what he sells, because by them he might procure whatever he wants to buy."

"What are the properties that must necessarily belong to these standard goods?"

"These standard goods must be of great price, that they may be easily carried about; they must be also durable and dry; must be capable of being divided into any small parts."

"In what goods are these properties found?"

"These three properties belong to the metals of gold and silver, which are accordingly in all commercial nations used for money—that is, for general standard of price."

"How was money anciently dealt out?"

"Money was anciently dealt out by weight. We still speak of pounds and of expense, words which, in their etymology, refer to weighing."

"Was this method attended with any inconvenience?"

"This method of reckoning money was both troublesome and unsafe. For the metal, though sufficiently heavy, may not be sufficiently pure, and few people are judges of the purity of metal."

"What, therefore, was introduced instead of weighing?"

"Coin, therefore, or stamped money, was introduced, whereof the value is known at sight, and the purity attested by the stamp; which none has a right to affix but the publick and the sovereign, acting by publick authority. He, therefore, who counterfeits the legal coin is guilty of high treason, because he usurps one of the prerogatives of sovereignty. To counterfeit copper money is, however, by the law of England not high treason, tho' it be a punishable trespass. The reason is because the true, ancient, and legal coin of England was either gold or silver. For copper money was not known in England 'till the time of Charles IInd., and when first introduced nobody was obliged to take it in payments that exceeded the sum of sixpence. In the United States there is hitherto no legal coin. But when we had a paper currency it was death to counterfeit."

"What proportion should the value of stamped coin bear to the value of the same weight of unstamped metal or bullion?"

"A coin stamped and the same weight of unstamped metal or bullion ought to be as nearly as possible of the same value, the expense of coining being but a trifle."

"For what reasons?"

"If coin bears a higher value than bullion would bear; if a guinea, for example, were ordered to pass in Great Britain for 25s., other nations would not take their gold coin except with a loss to them of 4s. in 25s.; and any subject of Great Britain would be a gainer in the same proportion by carrying his goods to foreign markets, where he would receive coin of more intrinsic value. On the contrary, if the bullion were more valuable than the coin, if in Great Britain a crown piece, for example, sold by weight, would fetch more than 5s., people would be tempted to melt down the coin and sell it as metal or to carry it abroad and dispose of it there, and the more money there was in circulation the more would Government be a loser."

"Does the value of money bear any relation to the plenty or scarcity of it?"

"Money is more or less valuable as it is less or more plentiful. Since South America was discovered, more than £1,000,000,000 have been exported, in gold and silver, from that country into Europe. The consequence is that their money has been continually, and, indeed, rapidly sinking in its value. That which is now bought there for 20s. would not have cost 20d. three centuries ago. This means not that the things have become dearer, but that money has become cheaper. For a man's labour or his food was as valuable then as it is now. The necessaries of life, tho' their price is not always the same, have at all times nearly the same value. Some difference may, indeed, happen in the time of plenty or scarcity, but those are not considerable in a computation that includes a number of years, and seasons of uncommon plenty or uncommon scarcity are not frequent. Upon the principle now laid down, we may form a conjecture concerning the value of ancient money. If, for example, an ordinary ox were sold in Great Britain 300 years ago for 5s., and if such an ox is now sold there for £5, we infer not with certainty, but with a great degree of probability, that a shilling at that time must have been equal in value to one of their pounds at this day, as the intrinsick value of the ox, whether used for food or for labour, must have been always nearly the same. And if at Rome, in the time of Augustus, an ox were sold for a certain number of sesterces, we may by an easy arithmetical operation form a conjecture concerning the value of a sesterce of that time in our present money."

"In what point of view are notes or bank bills that pass for money to be considered?"

"Notes or bank bills that pass for money are to be considered as personal securities upon the proprietors of the bank or the trading companies that issue them for the payment of certain sums in gold or silver. The value that the company receives for the note when issued they oblige themselves to give for it when it is returned upon them; and in nations where stamped leather or paper is used for money these things, being of no value in themselves, must be supposed to derive what value they have from a contract whereby the publick obliges itself to give for them what it receives."

"Where gold and silver cannot be had what hinders but that money might be made of the baser metals?"

"Money made of the baser metals must be bulky in proportion to the cheapness of the metal. Lycurgus, in order to abolish commerce in Sparta, made a law that all the current money should be of iron, which, in that country, was very cheap. Hence the Lacedemonian coin was so unwieldly that nobody cared to have anything to do with it, and the little commerce they had was in the way of barter."

QUEER NAMES OF AMERICAN TOWNS.

How Fancy or Accident Has Affected Local Nomenclature.

From The Boston Transcript.

No one would dream of recommending the United States Postal Guide as an addition to a list of short stories for light Summer reading, and yet there are less interesting volumes that are perhaps better known, although of more limited circulation. This postal guide would not, at first sight, appeal to the average reader; it is not attractive in outward appearance, neither does a casual turning of its leaves reveal what the one who reads to be amused would call a "conversational" interior, yet it can be both attractive and amusing, as a perusal of the list comprising 70,064 Post Offices will prove.

In this "great and glorious" Republic it is natural to expect big things, even in the names of Post Offices, and there are "big" Post Offices galore, from Bigbug, in Arizona, to Biglick, in Tennessee. There are no less than twenty-four Alphas and twelve Omegas. There are two Angels, twenty-three Arcadias, one Ashcake, three Alligators, two Askews, and two Backbones. Of course, there is only one Bar Harbor, but it may strike the feminine reader as singular that there should be but one Bargaintown. There is a Blooming office in Oregon, and four Bohemias are scattered in various States. There are fourteen Bostons, but only one Bucksnort, and that is in Tennessee. There are a dozen or more Bluffs and four Buncombes, thirteen Climaxes, one Cannonball, and one Coke, which, singularly enough, is in Wood County, Texas.

Catarrh is the romantic name of a South Carolina office. That there is a variety of tastes in selecting these names is shown by the following list: Birdie, Grubgulch, Polkadotte, Looneyville, Deweyrose, Pulltight, Sweet Air, Spinks Corners, Yum Yum, Catlett, Get Up, Friskey, Halfway, Ink, Jakajones, Moonshine, O. K., Shoulderblade, Sweet Home, Tipplersville, Vox Populi, Tribulation, Mousetail, Puckerbrush, and Mud.

Parnassus and Olympus are repeated thrice, and Paradise sixteen times. There are a Romulus and a Remus; a Romeo and a Juliet; likewise a Rip and a Rat. There are one Truly and eleven Rurals, but no combination of both, although there are a Land of Promise, a Rocky Comfort, a Sabbathday Point, and a Sodom but no Gomorrah. There are two Othellos, one Desdemona, ten Ovids, a Hiawatha, a Minnehaha, and a Nokomis. Nix is a favorite name, so is Oak Grove, for there are twenty-three. Georgia has its Payup, Rhode Island its Quonochontaug, Kentucky its Rabbit Hash, and Tennessee its Cute. There are sixteen Coldwaters, including one in Kentucky, which also has a Croakville, a Honeysuckle, a Tarheel, a Teatearsville, a Pope, a Nineveh, a Sania, an Austerlitz, a Daisydell, a Pigeon Roost, a Gimlet, a Bonanza, a Celery, a Sassafras, a Maddog, a Richelieu, a Nazareth, a Taffy, and a Cromwell, besides Ep, Goforth, Grapevine, Troublesome, Jamboree, Waterloo, Nonesuch, and Temperance.

This is a liberty-loving country, if 62 Post Offices bearing that name with villes, falls, groves, squares, and centres are any indication. There are 23 offices bearing the name of Independence; also 12 Jreichos and 9 Jerusalems; numerous Mascots, and 1 Mesopotamia, 28 Moscows, 30 Midways, 9 Napoleons, 22 Quincys, 36 Riversides, innumerable Rainbows, 45 Salems, including villes, depots, &c., and no end of Scotts with hills, dales, plains, and stations affixed. Washington is perpetuated in 47 Post Offices, and there are 131 Unions. Of the country's famous men Lincoln seems to be the favorite in selecting town titles, 45 being thus named. Others are Jefferson, Blaine, and Garfield, 26 each; Sheridan and Sherman 25; Garrison 14, and McClellan one. There are 18 Gladstones.

There was little imagination put into the name of Lock No. 3. A printer may have had something to say about Stet, Mo., and Stick, Tenn. Here are a few of wide extremes: Settendown, Gunpowder, Huff, Harmony, Quince Orchard, Saltpetre, Troublesome, Happyland, Cash, Difficulty, Needmore, Quid Nunc, Spot Cash, Thunderbolt, Morning Glory, Gin, Fate, Girltown, Peachblow, Sparkling Springs, Pipestem, Scuffletown, Skip, Society Hill, Tomales, Whynot, Wildcat, Haycockrun, Huckleberry, Jug, Judy, and Jingo.

Only nine offices begin with the letter X; two of them are Xerxes, one is Xenophon, and all the others are Xenia.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Officers Elected to Serve During the Coming Year.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—The National Educational Association this morning listened to an interesting paper by President Jordan of Leland Stanford Junior University, California, on "The Function of Nature Study in the Culture of Moral Power." As President Jordan is absent with the Bering Sea Commission, the paper was read by Prof. Jackson of Cook County Normal School.

Prof. Westcott of Chicago gave the convention a short talk on nature study, in the course of which he said the world never produced better men than those whose characters have been formed by nature's God. At the conclusion of the morning session the association held a meeting, at which the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—C. B. Skinner of New-York; Secretary—Irwin Shepard of Minnesota; Treasurer—J. C. McNeal of Missouri; Vice Presidents—Newton C. Dougherty of Illinois, W. H. Bartholomew of Kentucky, J. N. Wilkenson of Kansas, Thomas A. Futrall of Arkansas, J. W. Stetson of Maine, C. H. Cooper of Texas, Emma F. Bates of North Dakota, James K. Powers of Alabama, C. G. Pearse of Colorado, J. H. Bollins of Illinois, Thomas B. Stockwell of Rhode Island, and J. T. Merrill of Iowa.

The evening session was addressed by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn on "The American Public School," and by Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ill., on "The Teacher and the School." All of the departments held sessions to-day, at which papers of specific interest were read and discussed. Several of these departments concluded their business and adjourned.

Married Seventy-two Years.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

Mrs. Mahala Starne, aged ninety years, died at her home, seven miles northwest of Fort Scott, Kan., on the 5th inst., of paralysis. Mrs. Starne and her husband, who survives her, had been married seventy-two years, having been united when they were eighteen years old.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Collars. KELETA. E. & W. MADAWASKA. Collars. ONEONTA.

DIED.

LAW.—On Tuesday, July 7, George Law, in the 54th year of his age, son of the late George and Sarah A. Law.

Funeral services on Friday, July 10, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, No. 259 5th Av. Interment at convenience of family.

WILKIN.—At her residence, in Cherry Valley, N. Y., July 1, Alice O., wife of the late Samuel G. Wilkin, and daughter of the late Delos White, M. D., aged 71 years.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY, Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, Astor Place. (Branches 426 5th Av., 120 B'way.) During the Summer members are permitted to take ten books, which may be kept until Oct. 1. Books forwarded by mail or express to members out of town.

RACING ACROSS THE SOUND

ALL SORTS OF WEATHER FOR ATLANTIC CLUB YACHTS.

Fog Interferes with the Squadron Sail from New-London to Shelter Island, but Some Good Racing Was Had When It Lifted—The Colonia Proves Fast in Her Schooner Rig—Choctaw and Penguin's Evenly Matched.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., July 9.—The Atlantic Club squadron is anchored in this harbor. It left New-London at 10 o'clock this morning and had all varieties of weather, including rain, sunshine, and fog. It was originally intended to sail over here by way of Cornfield Point Light, but Chairman Bliss of the Regatta Committee had so little faith in the wind early in the morning that he instructed the yachts to leave out Cornfield and sail straight here. This made to-day's run only fourteen miles, but it was plenty long enough.

Fourteen yachts started in the race, and a good-sized fleet accompanied them on the way. When the preparatory signal was given at 10:30 o'clock a nice breeze from the east-southeast was blowing. This promised a quick run. Five minutes later the signal was given for the sloops, and, as usual, the Choctaw, handled by Tom Arnold, went over the line at the leeward end. She was timed at 10:36:45. The Eclipse was next at 10:36:56, and then came the Gaviota, without her topmast, at 10:39:46. Capt. Brightson crossed at the windward end of the line at 10:37:58. She was followed by Wabasso, 10:38:09; Tigress, 10:38:12; Hydriad, 10:38:12; Uvira, 10:38:41; Sultan, 10:38:49, and Acushla last at 10:38:56.

The schooners were started half an hour later. The Colonia led the fleet. She flew through the water with every stitch of canvas she could carry drawing, which included an immense maintopmast staysail and a big balloon fore staysail. She crossed the line on the port tack at 11:06:07. The Amorita was next, 11:06:57. W. Gould Brokaw evidently had a very high opinion of the way Colonia was traveling, and decided not to chase her across the Sound. He announced that he would withdraw and gave up the race.

The Viator was the next boat to cross at 11:07:41. Then came Cavalier, 11:07:57, and Glendover, 11:09:14. The yachts all crossed on the port tack, and in the good wholesail breeze then blowing sailed very fair. It was an easy reach to Plum Gut, and all looked fair. This was not to last long, however. A big fog bank rolled in from the Atlantic, and the foghorn whistles which have been used so much during this cruise were used again.

In the fog the Colonia got off her course and steered more to the eastward. The mistake was discovered when the fog lifted half an hour later, and she was enabled to carry her spinnaker to port. The order of the leaders as they sailed through the Gut was: Uvira, Acushla, Penguin, Choctaw, and Tigress. They had to pinch a little to get through, and some clever handling was displayed. The Acushla had her balloon jib taken in, and had set a single jib. Penguin carried her balloon jibtopsail and worked through very cleverly. The tide was fair through the Gut, but was running ebb in Gardiner's Bay. When the leaders got through the wind hauled south-southwest, and they had to beat to the finish. The wind freshened and one of the prettiest finishes of the cruise was seen. The Colonia gradually forged to the front and crossed the line, 10:32:32, going like a race horse. The water curled along her lee side and left a long foamy wake behind her. It was a grand sight to see this fine schooner as she crossed, and the steam yachts at the finish line tooted her a welcome.

Next was the dainty Fife cutter Uvira, with "Eddie" Fish at the stick. She crossed at 10:34:57. The next boat was the Acushla, handled by the Hanan boys. The Acushla is one of the smallest boats in the fleet. She started last in the sloop classes and was the second to finish. She crossed the line at 10:40:56. Choctaw and Penguin came next, close together. The Choctaw had worked into the lead again, and finished at 10:43:11. Penguin's time was 10:44:09. Honors between these two boats during the cruise are even, each having won two races. The Tigress finished at 10:51:57, Sultan at 2:08:21, Viator at 2:50:06, and Cavalier at 3:04:45.

The disabled Gaviota was next. Mayor Ackerman was at the wheel and Col. Austin back at his old occupation tending main sheet. An agreement had been made with Mr. Callanan of the Eclipse, and on account of Gaviota's condition the Eclipse was not to carry her topsail. The Gaviota finished at 3:06:05, Hydriad at 3:11:19, and then came the Eclipse at 3:15:35. The Glendover finished at 3:27:49 and Wamossa at 4:27:37. The fog had all cleared away, and the sun shone out brightly for the first time since the yachts started to the eastward.

The yachtsmen will remember their visit to New-London. They were loath to leave this morning. The Fort Griswold Hotel ball was a brilliant success, and J. C. Matthews had furnished a rare treat for the visitors. The hotel and piazzas were brilliantly illuminated with lanterns and tiny electric lights in different-colored glass globes, fireworks were let off in front of the hotel, and the yachtmen made the scene on the water gay with their searchlights and Atlantic Club signals.

The ballroom was a picture. It was decorated in correct nautical style, with flowers, palms, lanterns, and bunting, the prevailing colors being red and white. From the centre of the ceiling of the room streamers of red and white were draped to the sides, and in the centre was suspended a wheel made of flowers. The yachts Atalanta, Sachem, and Embla were represented in floral pieces at different sides of the room. In one corner were the club burgee and the flag officers' flags, tastefully stacked. In another a dainty arbor was made of the yacht ensigns and suspended on it was an anchor light, compasses, and binnacles. Anchors made of flowers were displayed everywhere. The international signals and lanterns decorated the halls, and every room, where a repast awaited the visitors. These decorations were arranged by a committee of lady guests of the hotel, including Mrs. J. C. Matthews, Mrs. L. D. Praher, Miss Clara Baker, Mrs. W. S. Walker, Mrs. J. T. Denny, and Mrs. H. D. Lewis. Among those present were Commodore and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. F. Leland, Vice Commodore and Mrs. F. T. Adams, Miss Mapleson, W. H. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Matthews, Miss Turnbull of London, England; Surgeon and Mrs. H. B. Birmingham, J. Marion Pollock, Miss M. D. Medina, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Cranston of London, England; Miss Dodd, Fleet Captain T. L. Watson, Mrs. Winthrop Atwell, Rear Commodore and Mrs. J. H. Hanan, Mr. S. D. Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, Miss Marion Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ceballos, Commander Belden, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. R. S. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Gen. and Mrs. B. M. Whitlock, Miss Whitlock, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Walker, William Grosvenor, P. Van Zandt Lane, Albert Gillespie, Miss Gillespie, Miss Ethel Schew, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Denny, Miss Denny, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Gould Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Luckenbach, the Misses Van Winkle, E. S. Hatch, Miss Hatch, W. J. Goulding, Miss Tafft, Miss Rawson, Col. Austen, J. F. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Lee Sawyer, Miss Ackerman, Mrs. M. De M. Orin, Mrs. C. B. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lewis, Major and Mrs. J. H. Calef, United States Army; Louis Jackson, Major McNulty, John C. Bliss, W. J. Gerrish, Edmund Fish, E. M. Lockwood, Perez Stewart, R. B. Carpenter, Fred Doremus.

William L. Gerrish of the Regatta Committee is nothing if not polite. This was never better exemplified than last night. Mr. Gerrish had gone ashore, and when in front of the Fort Griswold House was run into by a bicyclist. The cyclist went down as well as Mr. Gerrish, but he quickly rose and went to the Regatta Committeeman's assistance. Mr. Gerrish got up, and, approaching the cycler, made a profound salutation, and said: "I humbly beg your pardon. I believe it is the law of this State that pedestrians should carry bells, search lights, and blow whistles. I have none of these, and, therefore, apologize to you for the collision." The cyclist was so surprised that he immediately mounted his wheel and disappeared in the dark. Mr. Gerrish returned to his yacht, uninjured.

There was a fireworks display this evening on the Breakwater, but yachtsmen were disappointed because it was so far away. The yachts were all illuminated, and the Atalanta looked particularly fine. She was literally studded with electric lights. The Illawarra, Eugene Tompkins's new yacht, joined the fleet to-day, and was beautifully illuminated. The Narada, Gaviota, and other yachts let off fireworks, and, altogether, the scene was a very gay one. More than forty yachts flying the Atlantic flag are in the harbor.

The table:

Name.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
SCHOONER—CLASS 2.				
Colonia	11:06:07	1:32:32	2:26:25	2:20:25
CLASS 4.				
Amorita	11:06:57	Did not finish.		
Cavalier	11:07:57	3:04:45	3:56:48	....
CLASS 5.				
Viator	11:07:41	2:50:06	3:42:25	....
Glendoveer	11:09:14	3:27:49	4:18:35	....
SLOOPS—CLASS 4.				
Eclipse	10:36:56	3:15:35	4:38:09	....
Gaviota	10:37:46	3:06:05	4:28:19	....
CLASS 5.				
Penguin	10:37:58	1:44:09	3:06:11	3:02:09
Uvira	10:38:41	1:34:57	2:56:16	2:50:33
Choctaw	10:36:45	1:43:11	3:08:26	3:00:06
CLASS 6.				
Sultan	10:38:49	2:08:21	3:29:32	3:11:03
Tigress	10:38:12	1:51:57	3:13:45	3:02:07
Hydriad	10:38:26	3:11:19	4:32:53	....
CLASS 7.				
Wabasso	10:38:09	4:27:37	5:49:28	....
Acushla	10:38:56	1:40:56	3:02:00	2:42:40

Winner of Banks cup, Colonia.
Winner of Hanan, Acushla.
Wnner of class prizes, Cavalier, Viator, Gaviota, Uvira, Tigress, and Acushla.

LAUNCH OF THE AU SABLE.

Mr. Wells's Big Daimler Launch to be Used on Lake Champlain.

The largest boat yet to be operated by a Daimler motor was successfully launched at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning, from the yards of the company, at the foot of Kowenhoven Street, Long Island City.

She was the twin screw Au Sable, built by the Daimler Motor Company for Frederick R. Wells of Burlington, Vt., and will be used on Lake Champlain. She is 53 feet long, 11 feet beam, and 3 feet draught. The boat is of cedar pine, with white oak trimmings, and the inside is of polished sycamore wood. The posts are covered with brown leather, and she is schooner rigged. The main saloon is 13 feet 6 inches, and she is expected to make thirteen miles an hour. The engine room is 10 feet 6 inches in length. The vessel cost $9,000. The motors which run the boat are under the floor. The pressure can be got up in a few minutes.

The vessel has two twelve-horse-power Daimler motors. The motors are operated by means of pipes which run from the engine room to the motors. The power is naphtha, which is ignited by means of a combustion of gases.

There were present at the launching the owner of the boat, many ladies, and officers of the company.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 9.—Passed East—Steam yachts Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Seabird, Lewis J. Bird; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Kalolah, C. L. Hubbard; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; schooner Coseyte, C. A. Tautum; Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Free Lance, F. A. Schermerhorn.

Passed West—Steam yachts Trophy, E. H. Bennett; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Toinette, Albert B. Hilton; Lorna, W. L. Stow, and cutter yacht Aglaia, Charles H. Pope.

Came to Anchor from New-York—Cutter yacht Xara, P. T. Dodge. Cutter yacht Bedouin, J. M. Mitchell, was launched from Hawkins's yard, and is fitting out to go into commission.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—Steam yachts Avenel of the Rhode Island Yacht Club and Stella, J. H. Breslin, of the New-York Yacht Club sailed to-day. Yachts Arrived—Steamers Chetolah, Bayard Thayer, and Eleanor, Mr. Valentine, and sloop Fredonia, Dwight Braman.

Other yachts in port to-night are: Steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Sapphire, James Stillman; Aida of the New-York Yacht Club; Gladys of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club; Barracouta, Mrs. J. G. Fell; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Xara, A. E. Tower; May, Edwin D. Morgan; Elsa, Miss E. Breese, and Beatrice, Ogden Goelet, and sloops Daffodil, Frederic P. Sands; Vaquero, H. B. Duryea; Wawa, James A. Stillman, and Minerva, Joseph Fletcher.

Yachting Notes.

—The fourth general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club will be held at Beaver Street, Delmonico's, Room No. 1, next Thursday, at 2:30 P. M. At that meeting the amendment to the racing rules, which was passed at the last general meeting, will be brought up for approval. The amendment is in connection with Rule 1, Section 3, and makes the measurement for the various classes of yachts as follows: Class IV., not over 60 and over 51 feet racing length; Class V., not over 51 and over 43 feet racing length; Class VI., not over 43 and over 36 feet racing length; Class VII., not over 36 feet racing length.

—Protest having been made against the recent order promulgated by the Federal authorities concerning the depositing of ashes from steam yachts in Long Island Sound and the upper Hudson River, the matter has been referred to Secretary Lamont, and the order will not take effect until his decision is known.

TACK THROWERS BEWARE.

Officials Along the Hudson Boulevard to Keep Their Eyes Open.

The exclusion of heavy vehicles from the Hudson County (N. J.) Boulevard has, it is claimed, stirred up a lot of bad feeling against the wheelmen of Jersey City. The drivers of trucks and vans are said to be very bitter against the pedalers, and propose to secure revenge by strewing the sandpapered roadway with carpet tacks. This is the substance of a rumor, anyway, and preparations have been made to receive the tack throwers.

The ordinance excluding heavy vehicles from the boulevard was passed only a short time ago, and, although the wheelmen were not chiefly instrumental in securing its adoption, the drivers thought they were. That is the reason for their hatred and desire for revenge.

When the information reached the ears of certain cyclists that great annoyance might be expected from the drivers, Chief Consul Gentle of the New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen, was communicated with, and he in turn let drop a word to William Heller, a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. Mr. Heller is a great admirer of cycling as a pastime and a means of transportation, and he said he guessed he would take a hand against the drivers if they attempted any tack-throwing. He at once notified the police officials of the several places through which the boulevard runs to be on the lookout for the tack men, and the Superintendent of the boulevard was also instructed to have his men watch carefully for them.

With every precaution taken to catch the would-be tack-throwers, it seems unlikely that they will run the extra risk of getting jailed.

New Record for a Long Journey.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Two tired and dusty wheelmen rode up to the City Hall at 8:30 o'clock last night, and were immediately surrounded by a group of cyclists who had been in waiting many hours, in expectation of their coming. They were John La France and Norman De Daux, and they had ridden from New-York to this city four days faster than the existing record. They left New-York City at 9:15 o'clock on the morning of June 1, making the exact time 37 days, 14 hours, and 30 minutes. The total number of miles covered was 3,635¾, or an average of nearly 100 miles a day throughout the entire trip. The best previous record was by John H. Wiltz, who started from this city and finished in New-York. His time was 41 days, 1 hour, and 45 minutes.

"L" Road Bicycle Problem.

Russell Sage, speaking for the Board of Directors of the Manhattan "L" Road, said yesterday that that body would take no action on the suggestion that bicycle cars be attached to the "L" trains. "The whole matter has been referred to the General Manager of the system," said he, "and he will probably render a report on the subject. That is all I can say about the suggestion now."

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The relay race of the Westchester County Cycling League will be run to-morrow if the roads are in proper condition. The race has been postponed once because of heavy roads. Besides prizes for teams and individuals, there will be a special medal offered by President Wheeler for the man making the fastest time in any one of the relays.

—"Teddy" Goodman of the Riverside Wheelmen will try for the one-mile flying start record at Manhattan Beach track to-morrow. He will be paced by the Yellow Fellow triplet, with which all records were broken at Coronado Beach last year. Goodman has been training hard for this event.

—The racing men of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will have a chance to-morrow to test their speed for club honors in the competitions to take place on the Sixty-fifth Street course, near Third Aveune. The mile race for the club championship promises to be the big event on the card.

—Brooklyn will have another big cycle parade late in the season to celebrate the opening of Glenmore Avenue. Decorated wheels will be allowed in the line, and there will be other departures from the recent parade which should make the coming event much more spectacular.

—A lantern parade through the principal streets of the "Burg" was successfully carried out last evening by the Williamsburg Wheelmen.

New Rules of Racing.

At a regular meeting of The Jockey Club last night the following amendments to the rules of racing were adopted:

Rule 4 to read as follows: "After June 1 in each year only one over-night event for a distance less than a mile for horses three years old and upward shall be given on any race day, but, should it be found necessary to add an extra race, this rule shall not apply to such race."

Rule 72, by the addition of the following paragraph: "In produce races, or races for which nominations of foals are made, the nominator shall be released from further liability by filing prior to the date of the first declaration stated in the conditions of the race an accepted transfer of the entry, accompanied with all forfeits to date of said declaration."

Rule 39—In case a horse is not named prior to March 1 of its two-year-old year, it may be duly named upon payment of a fine of $50, if name is claimed and allowed at least two days before the day of starting.

Sporting News in Brief.

—The Orange Athletic Club baseball team will play the Riverton Athletic Club of Philadelphia to-morrow at Orange Oval in the deciding game of the series. Both teams will place their strongest batteries in the game. McFetridge will pitch for the Rivertons and Eshen, from the New-England League, will occupy the box for the Orange team. The game will be called at 4 o'clock.

—The all-collegiate team of Philadelphia, which defeated Orange on July 4, is scheduled to play the Oritani Field Club nine at Hackensack, N. J., to-morrow afternoon, at 3:45.

Picked Up His Arm and Flagged a Train.

From The Providence Journal, July 9.

A brakeman named Deegan on an extra freight train on the Shore Line Division fell from a box car near Saybrook Monday night, and his left arm was cut off by the wheels. As soon as Deegan realized that one of his arms had been cut off, he picked it up and rushed back to signal the Cannon Ball train for help. His condition thus became known, and he was put aboard the Washington express. When he reached the hospital in New-Haven he was very weak. He still carried the severed arm. The doctors have hopes of saving his life, but, owing to the loss of blood, the case is one of grave uncertainty.

Colorado Mining Stocks.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 9.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Gibson	.77	.76½
Anaconda	.59	.60
Argentum	.56	.55½
Isabella	.59	.63
Portland	1.48	1.60
Union	.32	.33
Consolidated	.13¼	.14½
Pharmacist	.10	.10¼
Work	.11	.11
Mount Rosa	.12	.13
Alamo	.04½	.04½
Blue Bell	.04	.04
Golden Fleece	1.40	1.40
Jefferson	.16	.16

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

BARGAINS GALORE!

At Friday and Saturday's Special Sale

Some Odd Bicycle Coat and Pants, 1.50 Were $4.00.

75 prs. Tan Bicycle Shoes, 1.50 Were $5.00.

Golf-Bicycle Suits, best make and material, were $15.00, to close at **8.75**

125 Bicycle Suits, our own make, made to sell at $8.00, to close at **3.98**

Golf-Bicycle Pants, box bottoms, were $5.00, to close at . **3.00**

EXTRA SPECIAL—350 pairs Duck Trousers, reduced from $1.50, to close at **75c**

225 Golf-Bicycle Suits, best foreign goods, elegant patterns, were $20.00, to close at . . **11.25**

Outing Caps, silk lined, latest styles, were $2.00, now . . **75c**

65 dozen Leather Belts, 39c., were 75c. 25 dozen Leather Belts, 50c., were $1.00. Some 25 dozen odd Hose, all colors, 25c., were $1.00. Bathing Suits, 75c., $1.00, $1.50. Bathing Trunks, 12c., 25c., 35c., 50c. Bathing Belts, 5c.

A.G.SPALDING & BROS., 126-130 Nassau St.

BICYCLE FAILURES.
The reason we can buy and sell cheap. Double guarantee with each, maker's and ours.

$100 1896	COLUMBIAS	$89.00
$100 "	MAYFLOWERS	$49.00
$85 "	TRIUMPHS	$45.00
$75 "	DUKES	$39.00
$65 "	EMPIRE	$35.00
$60 "	COLTONS	$29.50
$100 Dry Goods Store Bicycles		$27.50

Bicycles Sent C. O. D. Privilege of Examination.
Dealers Call and Get Quantity Prices.
PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 23 PARK ROW, Opp. Post Office.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange, and for sale.
DURANT, McLEAN & CO., 229 Broadway.

A—
Columbia Bicycles
SALESROOM.
306 FIFTH AVE. (Near 31st St.)
HARTFORDS, $45 TO $70.
TRICYCLES, $150.
REPAIRING AND RENTING.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB,
SHEEPSHEAD BAY Racing to-morrow last day. The great REALIZATION [illegible] old. DOUBLE EVENT, [illegible] with four other races. Concert by Lander.

Hay Fever and Rose Colds are easier prevented than cured. "Hyomei" will prevent AND cure if used in time.

Booth's "Hyomei,"

The Australian "DRY-AIR" remedy. The new and wonderful treatment of all diseases of the throat and lungs *by Inhalation.*

Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, yield to the magical power of this entirely vegetable antiseptic.

It breaks up the hardest cold in the head or lungs quickly; stops spasmodic coughing instantly, and robs croup of its terrors. It is carried in the pocket ready for instant use. The air, thoroughly charged with HYOMEI, is inhaled through the Inhaler at the mouth *slowly.* After permeating the minutest air-cells it is exhaled through the nostrils. The

Pocket Inhaler Outfit, $1.00,

consisting of Pocket Inhaler, a bottle of Hyomei, a dropper, and full directions for using, is sold in a sealed box by all druggists, or is sent by mail on receipt of price.

"CURES BY INHALATION."

It's the only thing of the kind on the market. Any first-class druggist will get it for you if not in his stock. Call for free consultation.

R. T. BOOTH,

23 East 20th St., New York.

Hyomei Balm cures all skin diseases. 25 cents.

Summering at Amityville.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., July 9.—The following guests are registered at the Hotel Newpoint: J. V. S. Oddie, Mrs. Oddie, Mrs. G. A. Freeman, Harold Oddie, and J. V. S. Oddie, Jr. Mr. Oddie is Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club. G. A. Morrison and daughter, also Mr. and Mrs. R. Cobden, Dr. Bertrand Perry and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Mooney, E. D. Thurston, wife, and son, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hardie, William Lawrence, son of Judge Lawrence, and Mrs. Lawrence, New-York.

W. O. Rogers, wife, and daughter and Miss Matthews, New-Orleans; W. O. Rogers, Jr., and wife, New-York; Alberto Ricio, wife, and child of Cuba, and Mr. and Mrs. Benito Rovira.

This delightful resort is only one hour's ride from New-York. Many wheelmen ride down in time for dinner, a night's sleep, and a pleasant ride back over one of the best roads on Long Island. The road skirts the north shore of the Great South Bay.

The Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 9.—The wool market is very dull for all kinds of wool, and the sales of the week were but 968,000 lb of domestic and 85,000 lb of foreign, a total of 1,053,000 lb; pieces are nominally unchanged, but forced sales can only be made at concessions; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are nominally quoted at 16c for X, 17@18c for XX and XX and above, 18@19c for No. 1, and 18c for fine delaine; Michigan X is slow at 14@14½c, with No. 1 at 18c, and fine delaine at 17c per lb; unwashed Ohio and Michigan sold at 10@12c for fine and 14@15c for medium and ½ blood; unwashed combing dull at 14@15c for ¼ and ⅜ blood; in Territory and similar wools there has been a moderate trade at prices ranging from 7c to 11c, as to quality; fine and fine medium selling mostly on a scoured basis of 28@30c per lb; Spring Texas wool sold in a small way at 8@11c; a sale of 200,000 lb Oregon was made at 9c; California wool dull and nominal; pulled wool quiet and steady; Australian and other foreign wools are quiet and unchanged.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Ardendearg, (letters must be directed "per Ardendearg.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 1 PM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM for Brazil, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Origen";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails* for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doria, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July §18 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July §27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. §1 at 6.30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 2, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Ethiopia ....July 11 | Circassia ....July 25
Furnessia ....July 18 | Anchoria ....Aug. 8
Cabin passage, $50 and upwards.
Second Cabin, $30 and $35. Steerage, $24.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5 and Oct. 10.
Cabin, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, July 15, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 12, Noon
Britannic, July 22, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 19, Noon
Adriatic, July 29, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 26, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon | Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. [illegible]
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $90 & upward; II. cab., $60; round trip, $110.
Havel, Tu., Jy 14, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Jy 21, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Aug. 11, 10AM
Spree, Tu., Jy 28, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Aug. 18 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Jy 11, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Jy 25, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, July 11, 10 AM | Werra, Aug. 8, 10 AM
Kaiser, July 25, 10 AM | Fulda, Aug. 22, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
A. Victoria, July 16, 7 AM | Normannia, Ag. 6, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy 23, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 13, 7 AM
I. Cab., $75 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS......July 15 | PARIS..........Aug. 5
ST. PAUL.......July 22 | ST. LOUIS......Aug. 12
NEW-YORK......July 29 | ST. PAUL.......Aug. 19

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Southw'k, Jy. 15, 1:30 PM | Noordland, July 29, Noon
Berlin, July 22, Noon | Friesland, Aug. 5, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, July 11, 2 PM | Lucania, Aug. 1, 10 AM
Campania, July 18, 10 AM | Etruria, Aug. 8, 1 PM
Umbria, July 25, 2 PM | Campania, Aug. 15, 9 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 11, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle, Sat., July 18, 6 A.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. OBDAM ....Saturday, July 11, 10:00 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM Saturday, July 18, 10:00 A. M.
First cabin, $55-70; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
DORIC ....July 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........July 30, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.........................Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
PERU...........................Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Aug. 3; Oct. 12; Jan. 4
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 24; Nov. 9; Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 14; Dec. 7; Mch. 1
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Aug. 8. MIOWERA, Sept. 8.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

Panama Rail Road Steamship Line.
FORMERLY Columbian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier West 27th St., N. Y.
FINANCE, J'y 10, M. ALLIANCA, J'y 20, noon.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE..........................Friday, July 10
IROQUOIS..........................Tuesday, July 14
ALGONQUIN........................Friday, July 17
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Point Dock with trains for Catskill Mountain points and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska; at Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. resorts. The usual connections at Po'keepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains. Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New-York Transfer Co., and other principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn.

FALL RIVER LINE.
For BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore Points.
DOUBLE SERVICE. Steamers PRISCILLA, PURITAN, PLYMOUTH, and PILGRIM in commission. A fine Orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., at
5:30 P. M., week days and Sundays for Fall River direct, connecting express trains due Boston 7:00 and 8:30 A. M. This steamer touches at Newport Monday mornings only at 3:15.
6:30 P. M., week days only for Newport and Fall River, due Newport 4:00 A. M., leave Newport 5:45 A. M., due Fall River 7:00 A. M., connecting express train due Boston 8:30 A. M.
Address, with 2c. postage, P. O. Box 452, N. Y. City, for folder containing full time table and list of Summer literature.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.
STONINGTON LINE for Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36, N. R., daily at 6 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts,
VIA **NORWICH LINE.**
Steamers CITY OF LOWELL & CITY OF WORCESTER leave Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M., except Sunday.
FINE ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodation for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

SARATOGA EXCURSION $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; TROY, $2.50; EXCURSION.) TROY BOATS City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15; Sat's, 1:45 P. M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30; Sat's, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW-HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, KINGSTON.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS, FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

Otis Elevating Railway, Catskill Mountains,
SHORTEST, QUICKEST,
and most Direct Route to
KAATERSKILL HOTEL, CATSKILL MT. HOUSE, HAINES CORNERS, TANNERSVILLE AND THE PARKS.
[illegible] the New-York Central and West Shore Railroads, Hudson River Day Line, and Catskill Evening Line.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:40 P. M.—Saratoga, Lake George, and Catskill Mountains Limited. Saturdays only during July and August. Buffet drawing-room cars.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, and Adirondack resorts south of Lake Clear—Saratoga, Plattsburgh, Burlington, St. Albans, and Ottawa.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Adirondack resorts north of Lake Clear, Saratoga, St. Albans, and Montreal. Fridays only, Fulton Chain.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for the Auburn Road. Sundays only Gloversville.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping car, New-York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago. Parlor car to Syracuse.
A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville, and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars to Hobart and New-Paltz.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor Car attached.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Hobart and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A B C—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:46 A. M., C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

D LAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (café car)—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y.
Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M., for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Lake Kiamesha, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.
9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake.
1:45 P. M., (Saturdays only,) for Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
3:15 P. M., for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
4:30 P. M., (Daily,) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West; Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free to Niagara Falls.
5:15 P. M., for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
Tickets and Pullman seats at 371 Broadway N.Y.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Arrives Buffalo 7:50 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express, Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown, 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect June 28, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 4:00 P. M., and Toledo 8:30 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:28 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa and Macon. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:20 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 1:50, and 2:10 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12.10, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, (does not stop at Long Branch,) and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after June 28, 1896.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00 (4:30 to Red Bank,) (4:45 except Red Bank,) 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only, to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) P. M. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
ROYAL BLUE LINE.
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 4:30, 8:15, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sundays 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago.
11:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
arrives Buffalo 10:00 P. M. Through car to Rochester. Pullman Vestibuled Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction and intermediate points.
1:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction and all intermediate stations; chair cars to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sundays only for Mauch Chunk and Hazleton and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
6:10 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
11:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate points.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 8:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:15, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Through Sleeper, 5 P. M. daily.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Belmar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant.
Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets: 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, (except Red Bank,) 4:20, *5:10, (except Long Branch,) 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, *9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
Trains leave foot Liberty Street: 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, (Red Bank only,) *4:45, (except Red Bank,) 5:30, 6:15, 8:00 P. M., (Saturdays only to Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.) Sundays, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express train.

PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

We, the Democrats of the United States in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty, upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic Party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic Party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this Republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the General Government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic Party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

THE MONEY PLANK.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution named silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

AGAINST NATIONAL BANKS.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by National banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin.

TARIFF RESOLUTION.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in National elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade, and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court, there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained Constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest Judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the Constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

IMMIGRATION AND ARBITRATION.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories; and as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

TRUSTS AND POOLS.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

DECLARE FOR ECONOMY.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN LOCAL AFFAIRS.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, Judges, and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House of Representatives, relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill and denounce the efforts of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll; and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES

We favor the admission of the Territories of New-Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resource to entitle them to Statehood, and, while they remain Territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which the duties are to be performed. The Democratic Party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

THIRD TERM RESOLUTION.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATERWAYS.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declarations of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

A RECEPTION ON THE DOLPHIN.

Many New Guests Appear at the Newport Beach for the Summer.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—Mrs. McAdoo, wife of William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, held a reception from 3 to 6 o'clock this afternoon on board the Dolphin, which is anchored in the outer harbor. It was an informal but very delightful affair. Among the prominent guests were Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Judge John Davis of the Circuit Court of Washington and Mrs. Davis, Commodore and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Taylor, the Misses Taylor, Commander and Mrs. George A. Converse, the Misses Marvin, the Misses Converse, Col. Richard Lodor, Admiral Stephen B. Luce, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Mrs. L. C. Logan, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Swan. Assistant Secretary McAdoo arrived to-day.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained at luncheon to-day.

Robert Gerry arrived and opened Lyndenhurst to-day. Commodore and Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry will not join him until the close of next week.

Other arrivals to-day for the Summer were Frederic W. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, who have just returned from Europe.

Count and Countess Orlowski and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen will join Mr. Stevens at Belvoir to-morrow.

Other prominent arrivals to-day were David H. King, Jr., Frederic P. Garrettson, Roland King, Miss Maud Wetmore, and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, returning to their cottages from New-York; M. A. O'Niell, Mrs. William Foster Osborn, Arthur H. Osborn, Mrs. Simeon Leland, Miss Fannie Belle Leland, Samuel Davis of New-York; C. W. Robinson, Frank Cougill of Houston, Texas; Miss H. F. Cooper, Miss H. W. Slicer of Baltimore; Mrs. J. Lessler, Miss R. Lessler of Buffalo; J. A. Simon, G. A. B. Merrill, Charles T. Bauer, W. W. Walker, G. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Winkley, W. S. Burbank of Boston; M. E. Faulk of Orange, N. J.; C. M. Goodall, E. F. Taylor of San Francisco; J. C. Chase of Fort Worth; Richard McLaughlin, Philadelphia; Miss Gertrude Wallace of Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. B. T. Magruder and Mrs. J. T. Hayne of Chicago.

Guests arriving at the cottages are Cyrus Field Judson of New-York, to visit Andrew C. Dulles; Frank Lyman of Brooklyn, to visit Samuel E. Huntington, and Mrs. Thomas S. Nowell of Boston, to visit Mrs. Charles M. Cottrell.

Ensign C. T. Vogelsang, United States Navy; Ogden Mills, and Cyrus Field Judson of New-York registered at the Casino to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Thayer of Boston arrived to-day on the steam yacht Chetolah.

Joseph Wharton, W. T. Richards, B. H. Shoemaker of Philadelphia, G. Norman Lieber, and Henry C. Statzell of Washington, owners of villas and lands in Jamestown desired for fortification purposes, have concluded satisfactory terms with the Government as to price, and their lands will be turned over without litigation.

In the case of the property of Charles Wharton of Philadelphia and the Ocean Highland Company, the owners will not dispose of their property at the price offered, and they have been notified that condemnation proceedings will commence at once.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Foulke, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Newlin, J. Clifford Rosengarten, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brice, the Misses Brice, R. A. Heaton of Philadelphia; Judge Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. McKay of Baltimore; Gen. A. R. Veazey of Rutland, Vt.; Mrs. Helen M. Macy, Miss M. H. Macy, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Darling, L. Howland Brown, Mrs. B. K. Locke of South Bethlehem; Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Olmstead, Miss Anna Olmstead of Syracuse; Mrs. Sarah G. Waters, Miss Sadie P. Waters of Paris; Mrs. W. O. Cunningham, Washington; Mrs. L. H. Williams, Mrs. E. L. Du Bairy and Miss Du Bairy of Norfolk.

THE CITY'S STATE TAXES.

Commissioner Barker Tells the Assessors that They Are Too High.

The State Assessors paid their yearly visit to the City Tax Department yesterday morning for the purpose of discussing the question of equalizing the tax assessments. There were present Edward L. Adams of Elmira, Rollin L. Jenkins of Port Henry, and Martin Heermance of Poughkeepsie, of the State Board of Assessors, and President Barker and Commissioner Wells of the Tax Department of this city.

The Commissioners and the Assessors discussed the question raised by President Barker as to the equalization of the taxes paid to the State by the City of New-York.

Mr. Barker said that when he entered the Department of Taxes in 1891, the board "equalized" against New-York by assessing it on $116,000,000. He had secured yearly reductions until the excess against the city is now $70,000,000. New-York City's share of the State taxes this year is $6,402,009.92. He said the city is unfairly dealt with, and that any increase in its share of the taxes would be a severe handicap. He asked that the personal tax be wiped out and the city be put upon a land basis. Capital would then seek investment here, and the benefits would be felt by the entire State. He said the country people want New-York to pay all the taxes. If the tax on personal property is persisted in, capital will be driven away. The State tax is based on land values, and New-York is rated highest, 62 per cent.

The increase for this year in the city's State tax is $2,847,690.78. A part of this increase is due to the transfer of the insane to the care of the State.

The State Assessors made the usual argument, that the rural districts are poor, and that the farmers in many places have been forced to abandon their farms. In the counties having large cities, taxation of the cities had reduced the taxation of the country districts.

The matter will be adjusted in September, when the State Board of Equalization will meet in Albany.

Banquet for Cardinal Satolli.

Cardinal Satolli has a host of friends in Brooklyn, and they want to show their appreciation of him in a manner that will be befitting. At the present time arrangements are being perfected for a banquet to be given to him just as soon as he makes known the date that will best suit him. It will take place prior to his departure for Rome. As he is averse to notoriety, his friends believe they will have to argue with him a long time before they succeed in getting him to name the date. But they feel sanguine that the banquet will take place in September, and at the Academy of Music Assembly Rooms.

Flint's Fine Furniture makes serviceable souvenirs of a visit to the city.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.
The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1896.
On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York.
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. Liberal Management; Reasonable Rates; Frequent Trains, L. I. R. R.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

CENTRAL HOTEL.
Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

OCEAN HOTEL, CONEY ISLAND.
Large verandas; beach front; good table. European plan; desirable resort for families; rooms $5-$7 week. F. HEMBERGER, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.
Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at
7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.
for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.
Blue Mountain Lake.
Prospect House,
NOW OPEN.
Largest and finest hotel in the Adirondacks, reached by New-York Central and Delaware and Hudson River Railroads. For terms and circulars apply W. T. GRAFF, Manager, Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN, HEAD OF FOURTH Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Now open. For illustrated folder address Rocky Point Inn Co., Old Forge, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

WEDEMEYER'S PARK HOTEL,
(opposite Park,) Stapleton, S. I.
A delightfully cool and agreeable spot during the Summer. Very convenient to city. Low fares. Pleasant sail of 20 minutes up the bay. Table first-class. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. H. W. WEDEMEYER, Prop.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
The CENTRAL PARK HOTEL is the most centrally located house in the 1000 Islands. Among the finest scenery, and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Write for rates to A. K. WYLIE CO., Central Park, 1000 Islands, Jeff. Co., New-York.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

1,000 ISLAND HOUSE,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Largest hostelry on the St. Lawrence River. New management; everything first class.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

THE VICTORIA,
Larchmont-on-the-Sound. Open until Oct. 1st.
J. ALONZO NUTTER, Manager.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.,
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
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NEW—HOTEL MAJESTIC,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Near Yale College Campus; magnificently furnished; 200 rooms, 50 private baths, roof garden, concerts, $3.00 up; weekly, $15.00 up; boating, bathing, fishing in lakes and harbor; fine drives and parks. WM. & JOHN GAY, Proprietors.

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The Forbes House, renovated, refurnished, good table, cool, pleasant rooms; prettiest bay in Connecticut; $12 up. GILLERN & QUINN, Proprs.

NINIGRET HOUSE, NIANTIC, CONN.—Largest hotel, Crescent Beach. First-Class. Water front. Bathing, fishing. Beautiful views L. I. Sound. $10-$15 week.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
NOW OPEN.
New and improved toilet and bath arrangements on every floor of the hotel. For information, &c., address
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LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
Baths and modern conveniences; reasonable rates; descriptive and illustrated booklet.
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NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Avs., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from the surf; 16th season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

ATALANTA HOTEL. Ocean front; passenger elevator; now open. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

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"The Paradise of Watering Places."
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
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Open from June 20 to October.
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Write for descriptive pamphlet, containing terms and information. New-York Office, "Scofield's," Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

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HOTEL BRESLIN.
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MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

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SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Every attraction of a mountain resort. Liberal management; popular prices; descriptive booklet on application. W. E. COLEMAN.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day; elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

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HOTEL ALBRACCA, York Harbor, Maine.
OPENS JUNE 20.
Finest location on the coast. Send for circular.
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A SUMMER AT SEA.
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
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Overlooking the ocean; all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea-water baths, etc. Circulars, etc., at "Scofield's," 1 Madison Av., N. Y. CUNDALL & BALL.

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Open June 15 to Oct. 1. Accommodates 200. One of the most popular resorts in the Green Mountains. Every attraction. Orchestra. For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq. CAPEN & PIERCE, Props.

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114 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.—Handsomely furnished rooms opposite the Marguerite; overlooking bay; near Bridge and ferry; reference.

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114 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.—Two large handsome unfurnished connecting rooms, hard wood floors; all modern improvements.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; smart, willing, obliging; city or country; Irish, Protestant; private family; personal reference. Fancy goods store, 223 East 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; city references. Present employer's, 102 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; is a good seamstress; first-class city reference. M. S., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Southern colored girls at once; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress, general houseworker, or laundress. 92 Willoughby St., near Duffield St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; will wash and iron; city reference; country or city. 135 East 27th St., shoe store.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young Protestant girls; one cook, excellent laundress; other waitress and chambermaid; no objections to country. 436 East 59th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook; laundress; good baker; willing, obliging; city or country; best city reference. 533 8th Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—First-class; Protestant young woman; understands all branches of French and English cooking; country preferred; first-class reference from last place. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do chamberwork and waiting; can be well recommended. 201 East 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—Very competent; in private family; city or country; wages, $25; city references. W., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; by day or week; city or country. 1,204 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference. 111 West 62d St.; ring bell fifth floor, west.

COOK.—By Protestant; good plain cook; competent in all its branches. Office present employer, 320 West 42d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent French dressmaker by day or week in families; first-class cutting, fitting, draping; elegant style; best references; terms moderate; city or country. Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess; fond of children; good sewer; best city references. R. Dramis, 28 Sutton Place, near East 59th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged, trustworthy woman; excellent plain cook and laundress, or do housework; city or country; good reference. Call, personally, C. D., 234 West 35th St., rear.

HOUSEWORKER or COOK.—By young girl as general houseworker or cook; washing and ironing. Curry, 156 West 126th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all her duties; city reference. B. C., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French, middle-aged, first-class seamstress and dressmaker; good hairdresser and packer; like the country or traveling; highest reference. Eugenie, 383 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman; good dressmaker and hairdresser; would travel; good reference. W. B., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; competent dressmaker; no objection to country or traveling; city reference. French, 222 West 35th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; good dressmaker and hairdresser; willing and obliging; would travel; best reference. R. R., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, by the day, in private families; best references. Laundress, 157 East 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By North of Ireland woman; first-class; city or country; best city reference. 229 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; best city reference. 144 West 15th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent Frenchwoman with 15 years' experience as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; very best of city references. Nurse, 161 West 31st St.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; can take care of child from birth; fully understands bottle feeding; personal city reference. J. S., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; takes full charge of dining room, and can fill a butler's place; best city reference. 80 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; city or country; best references. M. H., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By German-American; city references. 956 8th Av.; ring Carroll's bell.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; takes butler's place; willing and obliging; wages $25; city references. A., 385 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; willing to assist with chamberwork; country preferred; city reference. B., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY (TEACHER) DESIRES TO TRAVEL with family; highest references. A. G. S., Box 198 Times.

MANICURE, CHIROPODIST.—Young lady wishes few customers; home or out; first-class custom only. 211 West 21st St.; ring La Grange's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent English-trained servant; makes excellent salads; keeps silver in splendid order; willing, obliging; excellent recommendations; wages reasonable. Albert, Box 382 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By steady young Englishman; twenty-six; or attendant to invalid gentleman; good references; disengaged any time. Randall, 205 Union St., Schenectady, N. Y.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English-trained servant who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly experienced indoor servant; first-class on silver; best references. 905 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; just disengaged; family going to Europe cause of leaving; reference. L., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; understands his duties; first-class references. A. M., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly competent; willing, obliging; first-class references; sober, honest. Pierre, 325 West 52d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By single young man; thoroughly competent; highest references. T. Connor, 877 6th Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French chef; best New-York references; private family. B. C., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—By French chef; best New-York references; in club or hotel. T. A., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a coachman and generally useful man; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good, careful driver. F., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—I want a situation for my coachman; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; careful driver; understands his business in every respect; would not part with him only am breaking up my establishment and going to Europe. L., 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a respectable young man, 23, single, just disengaged, as coachman and groom; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; country. T. C., 170 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man as first-class coachman; city or country; disengaged unexpectedly; can be personally recommended by last employer. W. C., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; thoroughly competent; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class references; last employer can be seen. J. G., 395 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—With private family; young man understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; city or country; highly recommended. Coachman, 142 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; 35; married; can drive four-in-hand and tandem, and blow the horn if necessary. T. M., private stable, 115 West 52d St.

COACHMAN and RIDER.—German; age, 30; married; no family; understands his business; good references; city or country. C. Herz, 240 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man as first-class coachman; city or country; experienced driver; good city reference. H. L., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young Englishman; age, 30; is a trained groom; willing and obliging; leaving on account of death; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; one child; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; excellent city references; city or country. Edgar, 9 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By sober, reliable man; native of Scotland; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses; experienced driver; first-class reference. Coachman, 406 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By competent city coachman; am at liberty through employer leaving for Europe; references for past fourteen years. B., 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for her coachman; ten years' reference. P. D., 148 East 41st St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; references. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—By single, thorough horseman; can care for any gentleman's stable; city reference. H., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; experienced horseman; good appearance; best reference. James, 118 West 33d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables; care and planting of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy lawns; laying out and improving grounds; married; no children; reference. Gardener, Box 168 Times.

GARDENER.—French; married; one child; competent in all branches; thoroughly understands the care of gentleman's place; twenty years' experience in America; best references. M., care of E. Petit, 140 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—By married man; English; has no family; understands care of greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables; can give fourteen years' reference. J. L., 116 West 84th St., care of janitor.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands greenhouses, flowers, and fruits; many years' experience; competent; good reference. J. A., 51 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, VALET, or BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as second man, valet, or butler; willing and obliging; good references. Blakeman, 220 East 42d St.

SECOND MAN.—By Englishman in private family as second man; excellent references. Walter Reeves, 633 Willow Av., Hoboken.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands care of horses and cattle; keep lawns in order; can drive and do other necessary work; city reference. J. Kull, 903 6th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By reliable young man; understands care of horses, lawns; handy with tools; any kind of work; willing and obliging; references. H. S., 420 East 84th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands care of horses and cattle; keep lawns in order; can drive and do other necessary work; city reference. J. Kull, 903 6th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, employment of any kind, on gentleman's place; city or country; best reference. Tuthill, 337 West 16th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By first-class English valet; two or three gentlemen; understands his business thoroughly. P., Box 339, Times, Up Town.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—Age, 27; good city references. J. Robinson, 159 East 39th St.

Miscellaneous.

A MAN WOULD LIKE A POSITION IN A gentlemen's furnishing store; no experience. W., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

DRIVER or FOOTMAN.—By young man; nineteen to twenty; good appearance; understands care of horses and waiting; as driver or footman in private family; reference. Address, by letter only, W. H. R., 1,074 Lexington Av.

DRIVER.—By a young man as driver or footman in a private family; good appearance; understands care of horses and waiting; references. W. H. K., 1,074 Lexington Av.

STABLEMAN.—By a young man; married; used to delivery wagon; five years' reference. J. S., 149 East 32d St., harness store.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

Cry of the Disappointed.

From The Washington Star.

A-savin' of my country? Well, I guess I've done my share!
I've 'tended every meetin' that they got up anywhere!
I have helped the oratory by remarkin' of "hooray,"
An' I've singed my hair an' whiskers at the fireworks display.
I keep a-doin' jes' the best I can,
But it's all fur disappointment thet I plan,
Fur republics is ongrateful,
An' I'm gittin' sorter hateful,
Where I uster truly love my feller-man.

A-savin' of my country? Ain't I sot up late an' talked,
When I seed there was a prospeck of my party's gettin' balked?
Ain't I argyed long and earnest fur this land so proud an' free—
An' wasn't Asa Billings made Postmaster 'stead o' me?
Yet I never fail to rally 'round an' shout,
Though I think it's somethin' to complain about,
Thet they don't give any pensions
Fur a-goin' ter conventions
An' a-yellin' till yer lungs is tuckered out.

The Actor's Defiance.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Those eggs—"

The actor drew himself up with proud defiance and glared at his audience, as he continued:

"Those eggs you have thrown at me—"

As he paused slightly the audience held its breath.

—"Will come home to roost!"

This time he was applauded to the echo.

The Office Boy Who Knew.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Is de boss in?" asked a seedy-looking man.

"Ain't in to you," said the office boy.

"Wot's de reason he ain't in to me?"

"He ain't in to you because I'm on to you," answered the boy, and went back to his perusal of "Sleuth Rube, the Nicholson Detective."

A Word of Encouragement.

From The Boston Transcript.

It was Mr. Beecher who said that the man who can learn to love tobacco can learn to love anything under heaven. Ladies with tobacco-loving husbands should remember this and live in hope.

HOTELS.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fire-proof.) SELECT PATRONAGE. Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward, European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.

SOUSA'S CONCERT BAND. To-day 3:30 and 7:15 P. M.
RICE'S EVANGELINE Daily exc. Sun. 8:50 P. M. Saturday Mat. 4 P. M.
RICE'S CIRCUS CARNIVAL. Except Sunday, 3:30 & 9 P. M.
PAIN'S FIREWORKS & CUBA. Except Sunday, 8:15 P. M.

Special trains after all performances without regard to schedule.

Seats for Rice's Evangeline on sale at L. I. R. R. office, 1,313 Broadway.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
PRESS ELDRIDGE, CORA ROUTT,
IDA HOWELL, FALKE & SEMON,
THREE DELIVINES, KATHLEEN WARREN,
FANNIE LESLIE, HAINES & PETTINGILL,
FELIX AND CAIN, MAUD NUGENT,
ÆOLIAN TRIO, GILMORE & LEONARD,
CAROLINE HULL.
In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall. Admission, 50c.; reserved, $1; boxes, $6.
GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY EVENING.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. TO-NIGHT
GREAT SPECIAL NIGHT.
PATIENCE.
WITH A GREAT STAR CAST.
Lillian Russell, Sadie Martinot, Dorothy Morton, Flora Finlayson, Lillian Swain, Henry E. Dixey, W. T. Carleton, Aubrey Boucicault, W. McLoughlin, J. T. Sheehan, and a great chorus of 40.

CASINO! 50TH SOUVENIR NIGHT TONIGHT.
SOUVENIRS! TO-NIGHT! IN GAY NEW-YORK!
CASINO ROOF! | Big Vaudeville Till Midnight! Admission Only 50c. Rain or Clear.

G. C. PALACE ROOF GARDENS,
Lexington Ave. & 43rd St.
High-class Vaudeville and promenade concerts. Mora, Newsboys' Quintette, and many others. Room for 10,000. Popular prices.

BROADWAY. Cor. of 41st St. & B'way.
Eve. 8:15. Sat. at 2. 4th MONTH.
DE WOLF HOPPER. 4TH MONTH. Sousa & Klein's EL CAPITAN.
100th Performance Rapidly Approaching.

Hammerstein's Olympia. B'way & 44th St.
Fregoli and all the best stars. **Roof Garden.**
SUNDAY EVE'G GRAND POPULAR CONCERT

TERRACE GARDEN 58th St. & Lex. Av.
Conried-Ferenczy Comic Opera Co. | **Gypsy Baron.**

KOSTER & BIAL'S | MARIE DRESSLER, Levy, Biondi. The Vitascope. 2 Bands. Adm., 50c. | **KOSTER & BIAL'S**

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St. Adm., 25c., 12 to 12. J. W. Ransone, Fields & Lewis, Cee-Mee, Big Ballets. Garden of Palms, Auditorium, and Roof Garden.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, 4 P. M. to-day. Metropolitans vs. Wilmington. Adm., 25 and 50c.

EXCURSIONS.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.
LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:40 P. M. Additional train Race Days C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M. Additional Trains Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Saturdays only 12:40 P. M.

Coney Island.
Brooklyn Bridge.
Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, B'klyn Bridge, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R.
Lv. B'klyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half-hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 12:53, and every twenty minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

Culver Route.
Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Exc. Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.
VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R.
Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

Referring to previous announcements in this column. Our (nearly) all water tour left New-York yesterday for Boston, Nova Scotia, etc., and will be followed by similar tours on July 23d, Aug. 6th & 20th. Other tours, 14 days, Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence, Lakes, etc., $100.
Seven Days every Friday by N. Y. C. R. R. to Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence, etc., $50, all expenses included.
July 31st, three-day trip to the Thousand Islands, including hotel expenses, $16.
Last party to Europe leaves Aug. 8th.
Tickets to any Summer resort. Routes best, rates lowest.
BOOK OF TOURS for the asking.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Cor. B'way & Warren, N. Y.
Cor. Broadway & 32d St., N. Y.

THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M.; So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.20, 10.20, 11.20 A. M.; 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P. M.; East 32d St., 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 32d St., and Cortlandt St.; 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,)
by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.......9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.
Boats leave foot Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., and half hourly until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, frequent service all day. Last returning Sunday train 1:00 A. M. by Brooklyn Bridge.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BARRELS OF MONEY IN GOOD PATENTS PROCURED BY 189 B'WAY N.Y.
Inventions quickly patented and sold. Lowest terms; 391 Patents procured last week; 124 sold. "HINTS TO INVENTORS" mailed free. CLARK, DEEMER & CO., 189 Bwy.

HOTELS.

TO HAVE A UNIQUE SHOP

HENRY UBELHOR'S ODD PLACE IN NORTH SIDE DISTRICT.

The Tailor Has a Little Strip of Land, and Not Being Able to Get More Is Building on His Tiny Plot—To Have a Workroom, Underground Show Room, and Storage Room Above—Destined to be a Curiosity in the Way of a Structure.

A queer-looking structure, so small that it hardly attracts attention, but which is destined to be one of the curiosities of the north side, is being erected in Melrose Avenue, just north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

It at present consists of an iron framework 3 feet 8¼ inches wide, 19 feet high, and 23 feet long, and looks like the skeleton of a large packing case. Beneath it is an excavation about 10 feet deep, 24 feet long, and 15 feet wide, which is covered over with iron beams.

This odd-looking affair belongs to Henry Ubelhor, a tailor of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. When it was first noticed it was believed that the public-spirited tailor intended it for a stand from which to set off fireworks on the Fourth of July, but when there was no pyrotechnic display on that day then a story got afloat that the structure was to be a cage for Mr. Ubelhor's pet parrot, a handsome Portuguese bird, of which he is justly proud.

Then the tailor hung a sign on the structure which plainly told the neighborhood that it was not to be a bird cage but a business building which he proposed to occupy himself. The building will be one of the neatest as well as one of the smallest in the city. The first floor will be little more than a show case, in which Mr. Ubelhor will display his materials and made garments; the second floor will be a storage place, and will have a room for the accommodation of a night watchman. The workroom will be under the sidewalk, and will be commodious. It will receive light from a glass sidewalk.

As is the case with nearly every strange-looking building in the city, there is a story behind this one. Mr. Ubelhör's father, John Ubelhör, established a tailor's shop in the up-town district in 1876, and prospered. He owned a piece of property there which adjoined a lot owned by a man named Delmudt. The opening of Melrose Avenue cut through this property, and left only four feet of it west of Melrose Avenue. Since then proceedings have been begun for the widening of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, which takes off another slice of the land.

A short time ago Henry Ubelhör decided he could make use of the four-foot strip of land, so he bought it from his father for $600. His intention was to buy an additional piece from Mr. Delmudt. He offered to exchange a corner lot for Mr. Delmudt's land in the rear of his strip, but Mr. Delmudt refused either to sell or exchange. He offered Mr. Ubelhör $500 for his little piece of property, but Mr. Ubelhör could not find another lot in that vicinity for $500, and he declined to part with it. He declared instead that he would erect a building on the lot, small as it was, and he is now carrying out his purpose.

"My building will cost me $2,000," said Mr. Ubelhör to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "Extra expenses will probably bring the total up to $2,500. It was to have been completed on Aug. 1, but the recent rains have retarded the work so I fear it will not be finished on time. The delay will be short, however. I think the building will be large enough for my business, and it will be in the right location. It will be surmounted by a pole 25 feet in height, from which an American flag will always float."

Louis Falk is the architect of the queer building and Henry Hoffstadt is the builder.

TRANSFER OF SUBWAY PRIVILEGES.

The New-York Telephone Company Gets Those of the Metropolitan.

The Board of Electrical Control decided yesterday to transfer the privileges of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company in the subways to the New-York Telephone Company. George J. Gould is the principal stockholder in the new corporation.

According to Commissioner Hess, the transfer was a mere formality, and the Mayor did not appoint the usual committee to investigate the matter. Mr. Gould's new company will control all the old company's rights in the territory of Greater New-York.

Permission was granted to several companies to lay two, three, and four inch ducts for a block or two in a number of streets.

Commissioner Kearney said that he had tried to have subways placed under the sidewalks, but in the last ten years all the Corporation Counsels had advised that it could not be done. He had not seen Mr. Scott, the present Corporation Counsel.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis said that his department had laid sewers under sidewalks. The spaces for vaults under sidewalks above Fourteenth Street are rented to property owners at a rate of 75 cents a square foot. This can be revoked at will by the city.

Mayor Strong did not think that subways should be put under the sidewalks in the residence parts of the city.

It was decided that a formal opinion should be obtained from the Corporation Counsel.

The board adjourned until August, subject to the call of the Mayor.

ORDNANCE KEEPER ADVANCED.

He Has Been Promoted to the Rank of Major.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—One of the ordnance storekeepers, ordinarily out of the line of promotion, has been advanced by special authority of Congress. The provision went through without opposition, and the President has signed the commission. Capt. Valentine McNally, for many years connected with the old Washington Arsenal, as its chief clerk, and since May, 1882, an ordnance storekeeper, has become a Major, a rank, like his position, which dies with the incumbent. There are but three ordnance storekeepers in the army. They occupy position at the foot of the list, and are not in line of promotion, and have no command, save when all other officers of the corps are absent.

Major McNally has been on duty in the War Department for a long time. Capt. Rexford is attached to the Springfield (Mass.) armory, and has the pay of a Major while on duty there, and Capt. M. J. Grealish is stationed in Pittsburg. Major McNally's successor, if there should ever be one, will have no additional rank, unless Congress create the place for him. In fact, it is doubtful if the positions of ordnance storekeepers are maintained after the retirement of the three officers who now occupy those places. The office was created in each case in order to retain deserving and valuable men in the service. Major McNally, for instance, is better acquainted with the work of the office of the Chief of Ordnance than any other man, and is invaluable in his position. He is a Scotchman by birth, well known in the army, lives at a hotel patronized largely by New-Englanders, and spends his Summers in that section.

On Trial for Killing a Pet Dog.

Patrolman John H. Dwyer of the Fifty-first Street Police Station was on trial before Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday on the charge of willfully killing Miss Mary J. McDowell's pet dog on June 21. Miss McDowell told her story of how the policeman crushed in the dog's skull with his club. Dwyer said that Miss McDowell's dogs were destroying the lawn in front of the Cathedral, and when he told her to take the dogs away, one of them began biting his ankles. When he struck the dog he did not mean to kill it. He also said that complaints had been made about the lawn being damaged by dogs. The policeman brought several witnesses to testify for him. Commissioner Roosevelt, in closing the case, said the policeman was justified in preventing the dog from biting him, but it was a question whether he had not used too much violence.

COL. LATHERS'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

He and His Wife Receive over 300 Guests—His Busy Career.

Col. and Mrs. Richard Lathers celebrated their golden wedding at their home, 248 Central Park West, yesterday afternoon. They were married on July 9, 1846, in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, this city, by Bishop Whitehouse. Mrs. Lathers was Miss Abby Pitman Thurston, eldest daughter of the late Charles N. Thurston of Bond Street, this city, who was for some time President of the Exchange Bank of Newport, R. I.

Over 300 friends of Col. and Mrs. Lathers were received by them yesterday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Chamberlain, John Agnew, Gen. and Mrs. L. P. Di Cesnola, Mr. and Mrs. Cram, Mrs. William S. Thorne, ex-Judge Henry Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Greene, Miss Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Fairbairn, Henry A. Taber, Gen. and Mrs. Van Theb, Mr. and Mrs. James Griggs, the Misses Griggs, Mrs. Richard C. Gorman, Miss C. Gorman, the Rev. C. F. Camdy, Mrs. Matthew Simpson, and Miss Ida Simpson.

Among the 200 or more gifts received by Col. and Mrs. Lathers were a handsome minute repeating gold watch and a gold pin set with eight jewels. These were from the Colonel's eight children, and the stones represent the months in which they were born.

Col. Lathers's present to his wife was a Summer cottage at Twilight Park, in the Catskills.

It is understood that Col. Lathers is preparing his memoirs, which will deal with over fifty years of the social, mercantile, and political life of New-York, South Carolina, and Massachusetts.

Col. Lathers was born in Georgetown, S. C. He began his business career as a commission merchant. Soon after his marriage he moved to this city, and while he continued his business as a commission merchant he also acted as agent here for general Charleston banks and insurance companies. About this period Col. Lathers purchased and improved 200 acres of land in New-Rochelle and Pelham, N. Y., and it was largely owing to his efforts that these two popular places were developed. Col. Lathers has filled continuously the office of Church Warden in New-Rochelle for about half a century.

With W. E. Dodge and others, Col. Lathers took an active part in the affairs of the Erie Railway in 1854, being Chairman of its Finance Committee. He was afterward interested in railroad affairs in South Carolina. He retired from the commission business in 1854 and organized an international marine insurance company, the Great Western, with agencies in London, Liverpool, Havre, and other seaport cities in Europe and America.

Col. Lathers and seventeen other leading merchants, bankers, and well-known citizens, among whom were Gen. John A. Dix, W. B. Astor, W. G. Hunt, and John J. Cisco, called a meeting in 1861 of prominent men of the State who desired to avoid a civil war. About 300 gentlemen met in Col. Lathers's office. W. H. Aspinwall presided at the meeting, and patriotic addresses were made by several present. At this meeting ex-President Fillmore and Col. Lathers were appointed as a committee to present an address to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia and to the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. Mr. Fillmore was unable to go South, and Col. Lathers discharged the duties of the mission alone, presenting in person the address to Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, Ala. During the war Col. Lathers took an active part in military and financial matters, visiting Europe twice and making Union addresses in Manchester and Edinburgh.

After the war the Colonel's house in Charleston became a famous rendezvous, and there Confederate and Union officers began to fraternize in social life. Col. Lathers did much to protect the Southern people from the dishonest "carpet baggers."

It was at the Colonel's house in this city that took place the famous meeting between the daughters of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. U. S. Grant.

Col. Lathers passes most of the time in the evenings of his life quietly in his library, which contains a fine collection of books, statuary, paintings, and engravings.

REVENUE CUTTER WORK.

New Orders in Regard to Its Future Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Capt. Shoemaker, the Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has formulated a system of doing work and making purchases which simplifies the business transactions of the Treasury Department in that particular branch. Not until Capt. Shoemaker's advent was it possible to devise and maintain a method which was at once expeditious and economical. It is directed that hereafter all repairs or work of any description involving expense shall be performed on board the cutters, only after authority for such operations has been obtained from Washington. Provision, of course, is made for emergency work, but greater care is to be exercised in recommending alterations and repairs.

Close scrutiny will be given to all reports. Hereafter only such articles of ship chandlery, outfits, and engineers' stores as may be required for actual use during the ensuing month, shall be placed upon a requisition, and all exchanging or trading of articles named on requisition, or others not named, is prohibited. Bills for fuel must be submitted monthly, and bills for articles purchased must be submitted to the Collector of the Port within forty-eight hours after the receipt on board of the stores. The Collector will at once advise the Treasury Department of the amount of the bills, so that there may be a prompt settlement.

Officers of the Revenue Cutter Service are warned to follow the requirements of the new order, and are cautioned not to permit any negligence on the part of officers under their command.

WILLIAM H. SUTTON IMPROVING.

Isaac Bramfield Also Wounded by One of Johnson's Shots.

William H. Sutton, who was shot on Wednesday, at Broadway and Twentieth Street, by William Johnson, was resting comfortably at the New-York Hospital last evening, and he is expected to recover.

Coroner Hoeber yesterday examined the effects that were found on Johnson's body. They included a revolver with six chambers, a lot of cartridges, a pawn ticket for a watch, on which $6 had been advanced; a woman's photograph, which Coroner Hoeber said closely resembled the woman Johnson had tried to kill; a card, on which was written, "First flat, Illinois and Laselle, Chicago, Ill., April 10.—Virginia Hotel," and a slip of the General Delivery Dispatch, marked, "Please deliver to Mabel Leonard."

A man called on Coroner Hoeber yesterday, and said he believed Sutton was a son of Mrs. William Sutton of St. Thomas, Ontario.

Isaac Bramfield, seventy-seven years old, an inmate of the Hebrew Home, in West One Hundred and Fifth Street, was wounded in the thigh by a bullet, while Johnson was firing at Sutton and the woman with him. He was standing near the rear door of a Broadway car, which was passing Twentieth Street at the time of the shooting. Bramfield, it was said, is likely to die. The railroad people said they knew nothing about Bramfield being wounded.

Brooklyn City Directory Issued.

The Brooklyn Directory for 1896-97 has just been issued. In its preface it states that Brooklyn will not lose its identity owing to the Greater New-York, and that no act of the Legislature will ever blot out the name of Brooklyn in the present generation or in generations to come. The directory has this year 243,691 names, 7,711 more than appeared last year.

Bullet Flattened on His Skull.

While at breakfast yesterday Rudolph Brester, seventeen years old, of 110 East Eighth Street, was struck by a stray bullet. It penetrated his scalp above the back of the left ear and produced a ragged wound. The boy went to Bellevue Hospital, where the bullet was extracted. It was considerably flattened.

Naphtha Launches for the Police.

Police Commissioner Grant yesterday bought the four naphtha launches which are to be used in the place of the rowboats by the river patrol. Capt. Shultz says that with these the service of the patrol will be more efficient. The launches cost $1,500 each.

SOUTH DAKOTA FOR SOUND MONEY.

Action of the Republican Convention Held in Aberdeen.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 9.—After a hard battle the Republican State Convention for the nomination of State officers adopted the gold plank.

The convention met at 12:30 P. M. yesterday with a very large attendance, and E. Vanohse of Lawrence County was elected Chairman without opposition. His address was carefully prepared, and presented the tariff as the keynote of the campaign. The position of the party at St. Louis was indorsed, and the gauntlet was thrown down to the silver forces. The threatening members who talked of bolting the convention were bid to go in peace and told that they would not be seriously missed.

The platform committee brought in a resolution denouncing Pettigrew, which, after a sharp contest, was referred back to the committee. The financial plank of the platform started the expected contest. It reaffirmed the St. Louis declaration. Judge Palmer of Minnehaha moved to substitute a silver plank, and took the floor in support of his motion, making an earnest speech, which was received with both cheers and hisses. Judge Moody of Lawrence presented the gold-standard side of the case in an effective speech an hour in length. The silver substitute was tabled by a vote of 99 to 103, and the financial plank was adopted. The railroad plank was not satisfactory to the Minnehaha delegation, and Judge Palmer offered a substitute, which was adopted, and the platform was then adopted.

The convention adjourned this morning at 6 o'clock after an all-night session. The St. Louis platform was adopted "in its entirety." The opponents of the gold standard, headed by Judge Palmer of Sioux Falls, offered a substitute for the coinage of both gold and silver "without discrimination against either and at such ratio as will maintain the parity between both metals." This was laid on the table, 499 to 103. After the announcement of this vote twenty delegates left the convention.

Editor Tomlinson, of The Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, the leading Democratic daily paper of the State, announced to the convention that he would support the Republican ticket and platform in the coming campaign.

R. S. Gamble and Coe I. Crawford were nominated for Congress. The following State officers were nominated by acclamation: Governor—A. O. Ringsrud; Lieutenant Governor—D. T. Hinman; Secretary of State—W. H. Ruddle; Treasurer—K. G. Phillips; Auditor—H. E. Mayhew; Attorney General—S. V. Jones.

DENIES THAT HE WAS CRUEL.

Capt. J. E. Creighton's Hearing on Charges of Maltreating Seamen.

Capt. James E. Creighton and Mate George Libbey of the American steam schooner Susie M. Plummer are accused of having maltreated Frederick and Andrew Johnson, seamen, on May 27, while the vessel was on her way from Portland, Me., to this port.

When the schooner arrived here United States officers arrested Capt. Creighton, who told them that the mate had left the ship as soon as she reached her pier. Since then the mate has kept out of reach of the officers, and when the case came up before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday only the Captain was present as defendant.

It appears that just before the vessel sailed Frederick and Andrew Johnson told the Captain that they did not wish to sail in her. The Captain said they must go on the schooner. When she was off Portland Light, so the Johnsons and their witnesses said at the hearing, Mate Libbey went into the forecastle and attacked the two men, striking them with a bucket. Then the Captain pulled Frederick Johnson out of the forecastle by his head and arm, the mate kicking the man meanwhile. Afterward the mate struck him in the face with the heel of his heavy slipper. Andrew Johnson was similarly treated, being knocked down on the deck and kicked.

On the part of the defense it was contended that there was no evidence to show that the Captain had assisted the mate or participated in the assault upon the men. The Commissioner was also asked to dismiss the complaint on the ground that at the time of the assault the vessel was within the three-mile limit, and was thus within the jurisdiction of the State of Maine, and not of the United States courts.

Briefs upon this point are to be submitted by counsel, and Commissioner Shields will render decision on Monday.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD DRY DOCK.

Contractors Expect to Have the Work Completed Next Month.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The contractors at work on the timber dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard report to the Navy Department that they will probably complete that project during the coming month. The department will view with much satisfaction the completion of this structure, which has been the cause of much dissension and controversy, mainly with the contractor who preceded the firm now engaged on the work.

So far as is known, the present contractors have conducted the work as well as could be expected. They have had some difficulty with the treacherous soil in which the foundation had to be sunken. It would surprise the department people, nevertheless, if the dock should be finished and ready for trial next month. There are always many little things to be accomplished at the last moment, and it might be that faulty machinery or an error in construction or an accident would throw the work back materally. The contractors have made such a good record, however, that they would have no trouble in getting from the department an extension of time.

The Cuban-American Carnival.

The committee of the Cuban-American Carnival, at Waverly, N. J., has prepared a special programme for to-morrow's entertainment at the fair grounds there. Jarquin de Wolff and several of Buffalo Bill's old Wild West men have volunteered to give exhibitions of riding bucking bronchos, rough riding, an attack on a settler's cabin, the duel between Yellow Hand and the chief of scouts, and the attack on the Deadwood coach. There will also be sparring and some features of a bull fight will be given to entertain the Cubans. A good lively bull has been secured, and cowboys and Indians will be ready with their reatas to lasso the bull should he become too frisky. Judge Mayfield has been assured by the committee that the bull will not be tortured. M. F. Sweeney, the champion high jumper, will give an exhibition of his skill.

Reed May Open the Campaign Here.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican County Committee met last night at the headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street. Cornelius Van Cott presided. Arrangements were made for opening the campaign in this city. A committee composed of John Sabine Smith as Chairman and Amasa Thornton and George Bidwell was appointed to secure speakers for a mass meeting at Cooper Union next Thursday or Friday night. Foraker, Thomas B. Reed, and Garret A. Hobart will be asked to make addresses. Mr. Reed has signified his willingness to open the campaign in New-York.

Grosvenor on the Silver Fallacy.

Gen. C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio said last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the next four months would be enough to finish the silver heresy. "All it needs is an open and free discussion. "They are trying to claim that it is not a sectional fight," he said. "You can't put your hand on a single Southerner prominent in the war of the rebellion that is not now for silver. They never had any money that was worth a rap, and they want everybody else to have money that is just as bad as theirs was."

Accused of Robbing a Poor Box.

Stephen Reddy of 308 East Twenty-sixth Street was locked up in the Church Street Police Station last night on a charge of robbing the poor box in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Barclay Street, just before his arrest. Michael Cunneen, the assistant sexton, said he saw the young man break open the box and take out the money after the congregation had dispersed. When Reddy was searched at the station house there were found in his possession 27 cents, mostly in pennies; a bunch of keys, several dozen loose keys; and a heavy pair of steel gas pliers.

Accused of Violating the Pool Law.

Charles White, bartender for James Wakeley at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, was committed in $1,000 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Mott for violation of the poolroom law. His arrest was due to his failure, it is said, to pay a customer who had won a [illegible] race.

STATEN ISLAND MYSTERY SOLVED.

Frederick Menken, a Retired Manufacturer, Supposed to be Drowned.

It is now almost certain that the man who so mysteriously disappeared from the rowboat hired from Fitzgerald's Hotel, at Gifford's, S. I., on Tuesday, was Frederick Menken, a retired mineral-water manufacturer, who resided at Stapleton. He was sixty years old and was born in Germany, but lived for forty years on Staten Island. He left his home on Tuesday, telling his wife that he was going to New-York to purchase a pair of trousers. He evidently changed his mind, as he went to a hardware store, purchased a fishing basket, and then, going into another store, where he purchased tackle, he boarded the 3:30 train for Gifford's, reaching the fishing grounds shortly before 5 o'clock.

The hat and coat found in the boat were identified yesterday as being those of Mr. Menken. Mr. Menken never before went on a fishing trip alone. While he frequently went on angling trips, it was always his custom to be accompanied by friends. Mr. Menken has at times been acting strangely, but it is said by his widow that he was in a happy frame of mind when he left home on Tuesday.

Mr. Menken leaves a wife and one daughter, who is married. He was well known on Staten Island, and belonged to many societies. His body has not been recovered.

BUTLER ADMITTED HE HAD LIED.

He May Now Have to Serve a Long Term for Perjury.

Recorder Goff yesterday, in Part I., General Sessions, called up the case of James Butler, who committed perjury Wednesday while he was testifying as the complainant against John F. Murray of 148 Cherry Street and Frank Daly of 240 West Sixty-fifth Street on a charge of highway robbery.

State Detective Jackson, stationed at Sing Sing Prison, was in court and identified Butler as a man who served two and a half years in Sing Sing Prison for grand larceny.

The Recorder instructed the jury to acquit Murray and Daly. This was done. The Recorder then committed Butler to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury, first degree, second offense. The maximum penalty for perjury on conviction is twenty years; the second offense makes this forty years. The man is now fifty-four years old.

Butler had charged that Murray and Daly robbed him on the Bowery a month ago. He was asked if he did not serve two terms in prison himself. He swore he did not.

Detective Jackson picked Butler from a crowd of men in the court. When Butler was identified he turned to the Recorder and acknowledged that he lied when he said he had not been in prison. He then said he had served eighteen years in different prisons in various States.

BIDS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

The Government Will Spend Nearly Three Millions for Equipments.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Army Ordnance Office is prepared to make contracts for material aggregating in cost $2,714,538.

The most important item upon which bids are invited is that for disappearing gun carriages. These structures are desired in the coast defenses, and are mammoth and costly affairs of superior steel and intricate mechanism. The Government will expend $1,114,000 for these carriages.

Other costly articles are mortars, of which sixty will be manufactured for the Government. These mortars will be of twelve-inch calibre, and are to be used in the fortifications. They are estimated to cost $810,000. For the support of these mortars the Ordnance Office has asked bids for fifty-six spring return carriages, to cost $378,000. A large quantity of shot and shell, to be stored in the magazines of the fortifications, and to be used in lots, will also be purchased. The amount available for this purpose is $262,538.

The Ordnance Office will also buy, under a public call for bids, $150,000 worth of rapid-fire gun mounts and ammunitions.

HEAD CRUSHED BY A TRUCK.

Thomas Blakeley Had Been Knocked Down by a Third Avenue Cable Car.

Thomas Blakeley, forty-two years old, of 212 East Eighty-eighth Street, was crossing Third Avenue at Eighty-eighth Street yesterday morning, when he was knocked down by a cable car and thrown under a truck, the fore wheel of which passed over his head, crushing it and causing instant death.

Mr. Blakeley was crossing the avenue from east to west, when a south-bound cable car caused him to halt. The truck was coming along on the up track, and Blakeley took a position between the tracks to allow both car and truck to pass him. He stood too near the down track, and the rail of the car struck him. He fell across the up track, and before he could make an effort to extricate himself the wheel of the truck passed over his head.

The truck driver whipped up his horses and was out of sight before any one could make an effort to stop him or even get the number of his truck. Samuel Faulkner, the gripman of the car, was arrested. He was later in the day committed to the custody of the Coroner.

WORK PROPOSED ON NAVY YARDS.

A Large Expenditure to be Made on That in Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Navy Department will shortly undertake some works of improvement at the New-York and Boston Navy Yards. At the former point the Bureau of Yards and Docks will expend $185,000, and at the latter place less than $10,000. The main item to be considered at Boston is a new boiler equipment for the electric light plant, the only other project being a cart shed of modest dimensions and inexpensive construction.

At Brooklyn considerable work will be required on the wing and quay walls of dry dock No. 3, on the quay wall for the coal dock, and a similar structure at Whitney Basin. For this construction the department will expend $125,000. An additional $10,000 will be expended in grading and paving sidewalks and sewer work. The Bureau of Yards and Docks will purchase some of the material under contract, to be let by the Paymaster-Genral, and do the work with the regular force.

Metropolitan Traction.

The Metropolitan Traction Company filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday a certificate increasing its capital stock from $16,500,000 to $30,000,000, in 300,000 shares par value of $100 each. The certificate is signed by the following Directors: H. H. Vreeland, D. B. Hasbrouck, Henry A. Robinson, J. W. Ritchie, Hans S. Beattie, R. L. Anderson, Jr., E. K. Lynch, A. H. Paget, and Charles E. Warren.

This increase in capital is for the purpose of acquiring new property, and the general improvement of the lines now under the company's management. It is understood that the purchase of the Second Avenue street car line will soon be consummated.

A New Road in New-Jersey.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 9.—On several occasions it has been announced that a railroad was to be built from this place to Lodi. It is now stated from a reliable source that the work will begin in a short time. The road is to be called the Hackensack and Lodi Railroad, and will be about one and one-half miles long, and will start about 700 feet west of the Prospect Avenue station of the Susquehanna Road here. It will probably do away with the Lodi branch road now connecting with the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad.

New Corn Schedule.

After two days' conference with J. W. Midgley, Commissioner of the Western Freight Association, and other representatives of Western railroads, the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday decided to recommend a new schedule on corn shipments.

The President Goes Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 9.—The President spent a very little time to-day reading bulletins from Chicago, but enjoyed this beautiful day fishing. His private secretary accompanied him. The President does not express himself either one way or the other on the deliberations held thus far.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

They had spent nearly the last cent. The Summer bargain counters had proved most alluring. But they were very hungry after the hard morning's work, and they calculated that together they had money enough for a light luncheon. They dropped into an up-town lunchroom, where everything is prepared with special reference to the tastes of women shoppers. They finished every morsel of the first order, and were still hungry. There was money enough for a second order, 10 cents carfare, but no tip for the waiter. The latter was a minor consideration. They gave a second order. As they counted up the requisite change to pay the bill, 10 cents dropped upon the table. "You dropped something, Miss," said the white-capped waiter standing near. "That was for another purpose," explained the shopper, with the sweet smile for which she is noted. "Oh, thank you, Miss," said the white-capped young person, as she took the change and picked up the 10 cents carfare, while the two tired shoppers, as they walked wearily home, thanked their lucky stars that at least they did not live in Harlem.

It was in a large church, which is always open to the public. A young man entered the gates, walking swiftly, as though on some particular business, and entered the church. He had not a bad face, and there was an air of alertness about him, but his clothing was unmistakably shabby. He was not, apparently, a person who would go to a church for private devotions, or to gaze upon architectural beauties. An interested observer followed him. He paused just inside the church door, taking the whole place in, with that alert air. Then he turned quickly to the observer standing near, of whose presence he had seemed entirely unconscious. "Can you give me some assistance?" he said in quick, low tones. "I am out of work," &c. It was so sudden and so unexpected that the money was given without a word, and he was gone as quickly and noiselessly as he had entered, leaving the observer a much-surprised individual.

"I must tell you about our cat Nancy," wrote the country cousin. "She has four little kittens, a week old last night. One of them has no tail; another only a stump in lieu of a caudal appendage. The others are all right." And the city cousin, after reading through the letter in a city drug store waiting for a prescription to be filled, picked up a little kitten belonging to the establishment, a pretty little animal, but born without a tail. Now, the question is, are tailless cats the fashion for 1896?

One of the most interesting things that have been taken in lately at the Provident Loan Society rooms, on Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, is a set of Russian silver wine cups. They are of the finest silver, lined with gold, and finely engraved on the outside. They are small; six of them have standards and two are without. "They are very handsome," says Leopold Hecht, the Superintendent. "I have seen about the same thing in Tiffany's recently. These are undoubtedly used at the Passover Feast by the Russian Hebrews. These are of fine material. You see they have the Russian Government stamp. No doubt they are heirlooms. I have had similar articles before, and I have never known them to be left unredeemed. A large proportion of the people who come here renew their pledges if they cannot redeem them, which I think shows that they are thrifty people, who only pledge their goods from absolute necessity. Midsummer is one of our busiest times. Ordinary business then is slack. We are loaning $2,000 or $3,000 a day now. The business is enlarging, and we are increasing our capital all the time."

"A complaint has come to my ears recently," said the owner of a large lumber yard, "against one of our drivers from a saloon keeper in the vicinity of the yard. Our man is known as 'Chicken' among the other men. I believe he is an inveterate drinker, though I never saw him when I could say he was not sober. His case shows the tricks to which a man will resort when he is desperate for a drink. It seems that 'Chicken' is in the habit of going into saloons and calling for a drink of whisky. Then, just as he is finishing it, he goes to the door and calls 'whoa' to the horse standing outside. The horse immediately makes ready to start, and 'Chicken' goes back and calls for a 'chaser'—a glass of water. Taking his glass in his hand, he goes to the door, and, seeing his horse moving, calls again 'whoa, whoa.' At that the horse sets off at a rapid trot; 'Chicken,' greatly excited, runs out, leaving the water, and his bill unpaid, and is halfway down the street after his horse before any one can say anything."

She was a queer little old woman, wearing a funny poke bonnet. She was sitting the other day upon the roof of a fine up-town apartment house, where long lines of clothes belonging to the different families in the house were hanging out to dry. Lines upon lines full of clothes have disappeared at that house in broad daylight within the last few weeks, and a servant, finding the little old woman sitting alone on the roof, was greatly excited, and told her mistress. "There shall be no thieving to-day," said the mistress. "I shall stay in this hall until I find out who she is. She can't leave without passing me. You go for the janitor."

The neighbor across the hall, coming out just then, heard the story, and went up to the roof to take a peep. The old lady looked very suspicious, she admitted. Her daughter went up and reconnoitred. The son, just home from college, followed suit. The janitor was not at home, but his wife came up and looked at the little old lady, who was still in possession of the roof. She shook her head, and admitted that the little woman was a stranger. The top-floor woman still held the fort in the hall. Then the janitor came, and a truce was declared.

"Any one would have known," said one, "that she would not be up to any mischief when she sat there sewing." "Of course she would not be likely to ask the servant which clothes belonged to the different people if she was thinking of stealing them," said another. But the down-stairs people, who had engaged the little old woman to sit on the roof while their clothes were drying, and act as private watchman, didn't like it at all. They just wished, they said, that people would attend to their own affairs.

"These married people make me weary," said the bachelor. "The airs they put on are insufferable. You would think, to hear them talk, that to enter the state of matrimony several diplomas were necessary and half a dozen university degrees, instead of its being the first thing a scatter-brained young idiot thinks of the minute he is out of school. Talk about not letting young children go out without their nurses; it is from eighteen to twenty-four that they need a consant attendant."

One of the latest advices to the world carried by the sequel to the "sandwich man"—the youth whose shoulders support a standard high above his head—is in regard to "The Bicycle Hospital." This plan of announcing the establishment has its advantages. As the standard bearer is continually wandering, and it is impossible to wander nowadays without meeting numerous cyclists, he can act not only as a silent advertising medium, but as a runner in.

An interesting Chinese room in New-York is in the rear of the office of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, on Broadway. It is intended for the use of the Chinese agents and patrons of the company. One of the most interesting features is the set of Chinese paintings on glass in a partition separating the room from an adjoining office. The scenes are in the most brilliant colors, and represent wonderful tales, heroic and romantic, to the American eye sufficiently skilled to decipher them. Hanging from the ceiling are numerous Chinese lanterns, which are lighted by electric lights on the inside.

The Chinese agent of the company, a Chinatown merchant, in blouse and cue, may be seen around the office frequently, smoking a cigar and strolling about with a leisurely, man-about-town air.

Sheriff Tamsen's Statement.

Sheriff Tamsen, with the permission of Commissioner Robertson, who held the hearing of the charges against him, has sent to the Governor a long statement of his own side of the case. It covers twenty-five printed pages, and is signed by his counsel. At the end of the document it says that Sheriff Tamsen is not shown to have had any connection with the irregularities charged except to strive to repress them by suitable instructions to his subordinates, and by severely punishing them when they came to his knowledge.

You remember the French queen who, when told that the people had no bread to eat, asked why they didn't eat cake.

Very little bread among these marked down Suits—but there's plenty of cake.

Old prices $15 to $28; now $12.50.

Fancy mixtures, both light and dark—plaids, checks and stripes.

Serges and cheviots.

All sizes.

Some at each store.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

M'DONALD WAS HYPNOTIZED.

And Was Miles Away When Julius Rodner Was Robbed.

Hypnotism was a feature of a trial in the Court of General Sessions for the first time yesterday. The trial was that of William McDonald of 618 East Fifteenth Street, a mason, twenty-three years old, who was accused of attempted robbery. The case was heard before Recorder Goff and a jury in Part I., and McDonald was declared not guilty.

The complainant, Julius Rodner, of 131 Ridge Street, testified that at 9 o'clock P. M. of March 26, he was walking along Second Avenue with his uncle and aunt, and the defendant and four other men jostled against them. One of the men, he said, snatched a diamond stud worth $290 from his shirt, and broke his watch chain. Several witnesses identified the accused.

Prof. Wines, the hypnotist, swore that on the evening the robbery was committed McDonald was at his house, in Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and was being used as a subject. The professor testified that there was a gathering of medical men at his house that evening, and McDonald was hypnotized, and remained in a trance for over an hour. He was in a trance in the back parlor at 9 o'clock, the professor testified.

"While his body was in Brooklyn, professor," asked the Recorder, "could his spirit not have been in New-York perpetrating the robbery?"

"I do not think such was the case," replied the witness.

"When you hypnotized him, did you suggest to him that his mind travel to New-York?" asked the Recorder.

"I only suggested to him that he was asleep," the witness said.

Thomas McGrath testified that he accompanied McDonald to the house of Prof. Wines, in Brooklyn, on the evening of March 26. They went there at 7:30 o'clock and remained until 11 o'clock.

The jury, after being out for an hour, brought in a verdict of "not guilty." McDonald was discharged.

BURGLARS IN RAILROAD STATION.

Safe Broken Open and Money and Railroad Tickets Stolen.

Station Agent M. J. Cooney of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, on going to the station in Westchester village yesterday morning, found everything in disorder. There were tickets scattered about the floor, the weighing machine had been broken, the ticket case had been destroyed, and many tickets, besides a new hat and a pair of shoes, had disappeared, and the safe had been wrecked. The place had been visited by thieves during Wednesday night. They got into the station by breaking one of the windows, and they did not leave until they had thoroughly ransacked the office.

Fifty tickets to New-Haven were stolen, and from the safe was taken $60 in money, which had been put into it on Wednesday night. Beside the safe was a coupling pin, which showed the means used by the thieves in breaking off the door. The ticket stamp was also taken.

The robbery was reported to the police, but, as the thieves were not heard at work or seen leaving the place, there is not much prospect of catching them. It is believed they took one of the all-night trolley cars and got to New-York City.

REFUSED TO PAY A POKER DEBT.

B. G. Wager Ordered, However, to Return Borrowed Money.

Six young men met in Room 229 of the Plaza Hotel on the night of Jan. 25 and played a game of poker. When the game was concluded Burton G. Wager, a salesman at 810 Broadway, owed Mortimer M. Singer $28.50. Singer says that Wager had won largely on previous occasions, but on the night in question he had met with reverses, and part of the $28.50 was borrowed money. He made no demands for payment until a reasonable time had elapsed. When he did finally suggest that payment would be acceptable, Wager, he alleges, refused to pay, and challenged him to try and collect the debt. Singer says he then determined to sue for the money.

The case came up before Justice John B. McKean, in the Seventh District Court, yesterday, and he directed Wager to pay Singer $6.50 borrowed money, but decided that the balance of $22 was not recoverable, inasmuch as it had passed between the two in the progress of the poker game.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 9—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, threatening weather, with light showers early Friday morning, fair in the afternoon, probably fair Saturday and Sunday, warmer, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and VIRGINIA, fair till Saturday night, and probably Sunday, warmer southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair till Saturday night, slightly warmer in the interior, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, easterly to southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, threatening weather, easterly to southeasterly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, easterly to southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, easterly to southeasterly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, showers early Friday morning, followed in the interior by fair, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, fair Saturday. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair till Saturday night, warmer, southerly to southeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers Friday morning, followed by fair, fresh to brisk variable winds, becoming southerly. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, warmer, fresh to brisk northeasterly winds, becoming southerly. WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, and IOWA, fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming southeasterly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in southern portion, easterly to southeasterly winds.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, generally fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. COLORADO, fair, easterly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

Signals are displayed at New-York City and on Lakes, Erie, Huron, and Ontario.

The area of high pressure off the New-England coast has backed, and stretches from Florida to Newfoundland, a pressure of 30.32 being reported at Nantucket. This high area will dominate the weather in the Atlantic States for two or three days. The storm has moved from North Carolina to Lake Huron, diminishing in intensity. A second storm has remained stationary to the north of Montana. Rain has fallen in the Atlantic States, except in Northern New-England, the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lakes, and in the Red River of the south valley.

The temperature has fallen in Texas, and has risen or remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Showers, followed by fair weather, may be expected in the lower lake region, and generally fair weather elsewhere. Rising temperature in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, Middle and Northern Mississippi Valley.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SMALL READING TABLES.

For bedrooms, what is handier than the small reading table, with a drawer or two underneath? In a lady's boudoir it gives ample space for books, magazines, and settle-downs of all descriptions. In a man's den it is a fine place for papers, writing materials, and all the odds and ends that men like to have at hand.

Specially pleasing in form and convenient to sit by are the kidney-shaped tables. Specially pleasing in finish are those whose tops are inlaid with pearl.

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for from two to six days, according to their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Anthony Hope, Ian Maclaren, Bret Harte, J. M. Barrie, Amelia E. Barr, Grant Allen, Mary E. Wilkins, A. Conan Doyle, Stanley J. Weyman, Frank R. Stockton, Beatrice Harraden, Joel Chandler Harris, Julian Hawthorne, and Many Others.

"NEAGOE,"

By CARMEN SYLVA,

Will Begin To-morrow.

July.
11—"Neagoe," Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.
13—"Neagoe," Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.
14—"Neagoe," Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.
15—"Neagoe," Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.
16—"The Throne of the Thousand Terrors," William Le Queux.
17—"The Throne of the Thousand Terrors," William Le Queux.
18—"An Irish Love Story," Madeline S. Bridges.
20—"An Irish Love Story," Madeline S. Bridges.
21—"Field and Fanning's Junior," John Paul Bocock.
22—"Field and Fanning's Junior," John Paul Bocock.
23—"Cynthy Ann Bowker's Strange Guest," Frank W. Sage.
24—"Cynthy Ann Bowker's Strange Guest," Frank W. Sage.
25—"At Devil's Run," Charles B. Lewis.
27—"At Devil's Run," Charles B. Lewis.
28—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.
29—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.
30—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.
31—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday committed three boys, who had been brought before him on a charge of burglary, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. They were John Kiernan of 325 West Twenty-fourth Street, Edward McCormack of 245 East Twenty-sixth Street, and Edward Wagner of 155 East Twenty-ninth Street. They were said to have broken into an unoccupied house at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street in the morning and to have stolen a lot of gas and water pipes.

—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Stock and Oil Exchange yesterday Richard Baxter, a broker who has been doing business at 45 Broadway, was expelled "for acts detrimental to the welfare of the Exchange." Mr. Baxter was accused of carrying on a bucket shop. He has been a member of the Consolidated Exchange since October, 1886.

—When Patrolman William J. Allingham of the West Twentieth Street Station was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Roosevelt on the charge of shooting Thomas F. Thornton on June 28, the Commissioner said that the officer who did his duty properly would always have the board behind him. Then he dismissed the complaint.

—It was reported yesterday that the cable between Para and Maranham is interrupted, and that messages for places north of Para will be forwarded by Brazilian land lines.

—THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received $10 from "an old subscriber," Newport, R. I., for the Schwartz family.

Brooklyn.

—John Fino of 39 Monroe Street and Pedro Markango of 434 East Thirty-fifth Street, New-York, were arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, on the charge of defrauding Giordano Vito of Sheepshead Bay out of $250. They were committed in default of $2,000 bail.

—Deputy Fire Commissioner Barrow yesterday dismissed Fireman Nicholas J. Dawson of Engine No. 31 for continued absence from duty. He is under indictment for abducting a twelve-year-old girl, and is locked up in Raymond Street Jail.

—Revenue Collector Kelly yesterday dismissed Albert Z. Miller, a clerk in the spirit department, for continued neglect of duty, and appointed in his place Miss Lucy A. Ball. The salary is $1,500 a year.

New-Rochelle.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Kolbe, Mrs. T. J. Stevens, Mrs. Ingalls, Miss Ingalls, the Misses Goodenough, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Macie Huntington, Miss Marie Le Count, the Rev. Arthur Goodenough, and the Rev. W. F. Fleming will go to Ocean Grove Thursday and remain until July 21.

—The Epworth League and Sunday school of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church will have an excursion on the steamboat Sam Sloan July 23. The proceeds will be used toward paying the church debt.

—Charles Nutt, editor of The New-Rochelle Paragraph, will leave to-night for Natick, Mass., to attend the reunion of his father's family to-morrow evening.

—The Misses Conkling's singing class, comprising about twenty-four young women, spent Wednesday afternoon at Oakland Beach, Rye.

—Mrs. J. W. Lester and Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Hepburn have gone to the Catskill Mountains to spend the Summer.

Jersey City.

—The annual convention of the Young People's Christian Association of the Universalist Church was continued at Hasbrouck Institute yesterday. The day was devoted to receiving reports on missions. In the evening addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. H. Eaton, Miss M. A. Bortle, and Edward Mumford.

—The Hudson County Freeholders yesterday fixed the tax budget for the new year, beginning Dec. 1. The total amount is $806,905, an increase of $16,200 over the previous year.

—Dr. Julius Peters of Summit Avenue and Zabriskie Street, fell from his wheel while riding on the Hudson Boulevard yesterday and broke his left leg.

—Dr. Isaac N. Quimby, a well-known physician, was fined $10 yesterday by Justice James N. Davis for failing to report a case of diphtheria.

The Mystery of Miss Schrieber's Death

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 9.—The mystery which surrounds the death of Miss Jessie Schrieber, whose body was found on the tracks of the New-York and Long Branch Division of the Central Railroad, is as yet as dense as it was Tuesday night. The autopsy shows that the girl was not strangled to death, as was at first thought probable. Coroner Keefe will commence the inquest next Tuesday. He will probably summon to testify many of the girl and boy friends of Miss Schrieber in an effort to find out what her actions were within the last few months, and what, if any, reason there could have been for her committing suicide.

Talks of Silver's Strength in Ohio.

E. W. James, a prominent citizen of Ohio, said last night that the silver sentiment is so strong in Ohio that if the election were held now McKinley would be defeated in his own State. "Protection for their wool," said he, "will be the only consideration that will keep enough of them in the party to carry the State, if it is carried for the Republican ticket."

Friday
July 10-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

LED INTO MANY SCHEMES

NOTES OF JOHN E. HOFFMIRE & SON WIDELY SCATTERED.

The Attorney for the Ship Joiners Says They Were Victimized and Realized Only $34,000 on $250,000 in Paper Handled by Note Brokers—A Possibility of Criminal Prosecutions by the Firm—Statement by C. C. Cokefair.

The failure of John E. Hoffmire & Son, ship joiners, at 808 Fifth Street, promises to be one of the most complicated that has occurred in this city in a long time.

Even the most intimate business friends of the Hoffmires were surprised yesterday by the statement that their paper to the amount of $250,000 had been floated. It is said that their notes are scattered all over the country, and that it will be some time before the holders can be discovered. Inquiries were received in this city yesterday from banks and mercantile firms in this city, Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Toronto, Quebec, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Paterson, N. J.; New-Haven, Boston, and other cities, which are supposed to hold some of the paper.

Samuel Untermyer of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, the attorneys for John E. Hoffmire & Sons, was asked yesterday to explain the particulars surrounding the issue by his clients of this paper.

He said he did not feel authorized at the moment to enter into the particulars of the transactions, as they were about to be made the subject of litigation in suits by the holders of notes against the firm, and because it was also possible that the firm might succeed in recovering a considerable amount of the paper, which is now being traced. Mr. Untermyer said it was true that the Messrs. Hoffmire had gotten into the hands of some of the shrewdest note brokers in this part of the country, but he declined to state the names of the brokers at the present time. Some of the brokers so operated, he said, as to cover up all their transactions, as they supposed, under forms of law. There were in many cases the usual incidents of legitimate transactions, such as written contracts, negotiations for worthless timber lands in various parts of the country, match companies, trolley companies a mile or two in length, and various other corporations whose existence rested mainly on paper.

The Messrs. Hoffmire, he said, had gotten in cash out of the entire $250,000 or more of paper which they had issued only $15,000 of money and about $19,000 of their own obligations. The remainder of the outstanding paper represents absolutely nothing except the extent to which the Hoffmires have been victimized, he said.

Mr. Untermyer refused to enter into any further statement of the facts at the present time, saying that within a few weeks they would come out in court. As there might be criminal prosecutions by the Messrs. Hoffmire, he did not care to anticipate events.

C. C. Cokefair, a note broker, at 66 Broadway, said yesterday:

"The Hoffmires came to me eight months ago, and asked me to float some of their paper. They had previously had dealings with at least three other note brokers, as I know now, but did not know then.

"I tried to discount their paper at several banks, but none of them would accept it. Finally, I floated paper to the amount of $20,000 among my personal friends, at a profitable rate to me, provided the notes were met at maturity.

"I also negotiated the extension of $26,000 in outstanding notes of the firm of John E. Hoffmire & Son. Some of this paper I had renewed, in order to prevent suits upon it, which would, of course, have destroyed the credit of the firm. About $12,000 of it I indorsed, in order to get it renewed.

"I see by the newspapers that Hoffmire & Son are trying to throw the blame of their failure on the note brokers, saying that they have indorsed paper without receiving valuable consideration therefor. I think this is a plan on their part to conceal their responsibilities to the public. While I have discounted or renewed their paper to the amount of $46,000, they have not as yet paid me a single penny in return."

All of the trouble of John E. Hoffmire & Son on account of their notes has happened within less than a year. Being of a confiding nature, and doing business in an old-fashioned way, their friends said yesterday, they were easily induced to go into various outside ventures, which were represented to be bonanzas. They were led into negotiations for timber lands in Canada and elsewhere, a trolley scheme, a match company, and various other concerns, which existed only on paper. Note after note made by the firm passed into the hands of note brokers and promoters. Some of these notes were again passed into other hands, and finally got so far away from the Hoffmires that they could get no trace whatever of them, until they were presented for payment. They took up many of their notes last Spring, as they matured, and ever since they have been struggling to keep up the payments on other notes. But at last they found the load too heavy.

In the Spring a lot of their notes appeared in the paper trade. The persons who were handling the notes, it is said, would buy paper, giving the notes in payment. The notes were readily accepted, as the firm was considered good for them then. The paper would be sold immediately for cash at less than cost. The same plan, it is said, was followed in the liquor trade and other trades.

One of the first transactions in which the Hoffmires became interested recently was a trolley line up the Hudson River, near Kingston, N. Y., in which their paper to the extent of $50,000, it is said, was used. This trolley line, it is said, is only a mile or two long. Another transaction, it is said, was a timber trade in Canada. It is said that notes of the firm were used by men engaged in the transaction to buy lumber in Canada, which was sold in Oswego, N. Y., for spot cash at about 20 per cent. less than the cost price. In making the contracts to buy the lumber, it is said, the parties would agree to pay for it by giving 75 per cent. in Hoffmire notes and 25 per cent. cash, the cash to be paid after the notes had been paid. The largest scheme into which the Hoffmires were induced to go is said to have been one to purchase the controlling interest in the Keystone Match Company of Camden, N. J., from Philadelphia men, with the view of getting the Match Trust to buy them out at a great advance in price. It was proposed to buy $50,000 of common stock and $50,000 of preferred stock of the company with Hoffmire paper. It is said that after the Hoffmires had made the notes for the purchase of the stock they were induced to put up the stock as collateral security for the payment of the notes, so that now their notes are outstanding and they have not got the stock for which the notes were made.

Another transaction of the firm was with the Imperial Fire-Proofing Company, of which G. A. J. Milair of 156 Broadway is the leading man. Mr. Milair said yesterday that the transaction was a purely business one and perfectly legitimate. The company and the firm had entered into a mutual agreement for their mutual benefit, but he would not tell the nature of it. He declared that he did not handle any of the Hoffmire paper for negotiation as a broker, that all the paper which had passed between them was wholly in connection with the Imperial Fire-Proofing Company. The total amount of this paper was comparatively small, he said. Asked if the amount was $25,000, he replied that it was a great deal less than that. Most of it had been taken care of, and the company would not be hurt at all.

The Sheriff found nothing at the place of business of the Hoffmires yesterday to levy upon, as all the property is covered by the mortgage of $25,000 given to Mrs. Grace Hoffmire for money loaned to the firm. The City Marshal is in possession of the place under the mortgage, and the foreclosure sale is announced for to-day.

NOT AGREED ABOUT A CONTRACT.

Two of the Dock Board Members Take the Part of J. D. Leary.

The Dock Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, found themselves at odds. The trouble arose over a regulation made by the engineers in the prosecution of work on the 700 feet of crib bulkhead on Sherman's Creek, which is being done by Contractor James D. Leary.

Commissioner Monks had instructed the Chief Engineer to include in the specifications that the cribwork should be constructed on the ground. This was omitted, and Mr. Leary, in accordance with his custom, began the work in his basin at Greenpoint. His bid had been $84,900, which was $13,000 less than Chief Engineer Green's estimate, and $2,000 under the next lowest bid.

When the department Inspector sought to have the requirement observed, despite the absence of any such proviso, Mr. Leary objected. He appeared at the board's meeting yesterday and President O'Brien and Treasurer Einstein took his part in the heated discussion which followed.

Mr. Leary said that it would cost him $1,500 more to do the work as Mr. Monks desired. He also agreed to pay expenses of Inspectors going and coming from his basin.

Commissioners O'Brien and Einstein voted against Mr. Monks on a resolution introduced bearing on the question.

The board denied the application of E. A. Cruikshank & Co., agents for the lessees of Pier 14, East River, for permission to shed that pier. Letters received by the board recently protested against the shedding of piers, on the ground that it is driving sailing craft from New-York to Brooklyn and Jersey City.

Chief Engineer Green was instructed to arrange for the removal of the piers at the foot of West Eleventh and Horatio Streets. When this is done piers will be erected after the new general plan of dock improvement.

The board decided, contrary to custom, to hold meetings throughout the Summer.

Punch Bowl for Robert J. Wright.

Commissioner of Corrections Robert J. Wright had a pleasant surprise Wednesday at his Summer home in Rockville, L. I., when a tally-ho coach, filled with about twenty of his personal friends, visited him, and presented him with a big cut glass punch bowl, to remind him that it was the anniversary of his fifty-fourth birthday. The party of visitors represented the Robert J. Wright Republican Club, the Harlem Republican Club, the Central Club, and the Levi P. Morton Club, the leading Republican organizations of Harlem. Warden Van De Carr of the Tombs made the presentation speech.

Object to the Assessment.

The Hoboken Ferry has been assessed by the Commissioners of Taxation this year at a valuation of $1,005,500. Last year the valuation put upon the property was $789,500. The company has retained Collins & Corbin to take the matter before the Supreme Court. The Commissioners in justification of the assessment, say that the ferry was recently sold for $4,000,000.

A GAIN FOR THE PUBLIC

THE ASTOR HOUSE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

Doyle, Who Went to Law, Quickly Found that He Had No Case—"No Man Has a Right to Put His Stock on the Sidewalk," Justice Lawrence Declared—Improved Conditions in the Wholesale Grocery, Produce, and Commission District.

Astor House tenants, including David A. Doyle, the trunk man on the corner, seem to have made up their minds that there is no use in fighting the law against sidewalk obstructions. Doyle has ceased to use even the Vesey Street sidewalk, confining his outdoor exhibit to the stone stairway that leads from Vesey Street into his basement. He has tacked a placard up against the Broadway corner. It acquaints passers with the nature of his goods quite as conspicuously as the former exhibit could do, and it is in no one's way.

The other tenants in the Broadway block have hauled their showcases into the doorways, within the building lines, where they may be seen as well as when they were outside. Their display otherwise is in the windows, where several of them have put placards similar to Doyle's. The signs cheapen the appearance of the fronts, which might be kept attractive by window and showcase displays of goods, but since good taste is apt to be a late development with reluctant observers of the law, a more comely front may be expected afterward. The sooner that shall happen the better it will be for appearances and good temper, if the signs have been placed there with the notion that they will serve all necessary purposes, and that they may soon be taken down and the old disorder restored.

Assistant Superintendent Lloyd of the Bureau of Incumbrances said yesterday Superintendent Henkel regarded the mandamus commanding the bureau to keep that sidewalk clear as a continuing one. He expected instructions to that effect from the Corporation Counsel's office. They would be strictly obeyed, so that people down town might confidently count on the enjoyment of a model sidewalk at that place. The block certainly looks well now. It affords a fine example of what might be seen in other crowded spots if the law were enforced.

Credit for what has been done at the Astor House belongs to Philip Bohnet, who complained of the obstructions and employed counsel to proceed against the offenders effectively. Mr. Bohnet's interest in the matter was simply that of a citizen who believes that public property should be reserved exclusively for public use. Although the law upon that subject is clear enough, Mr. Bohnet had learned that the existence of law did not imply its enforcement, and that in order to accomplish what he wished with certainty and dispatch he must appeal directly to the courts. The mandamus under which the sidewalk was first cleared was obtained on his application. When the point was raised that the front wall of the hotel stood back from the building line and that the city might have to stand suit because the goods raided had stood on private property, Mr. Bohnet directed that a survey be made for his account and that his attorneys prepare to contest the point. The Corporation Counsel's office co-operated in this contention, which Justice Lawrence upheld throughout. The ground taken by Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley, that if the hotel had been constructed within the building line, the use of the private strip by the public for sixty years amounted to a dedication to the public, and that in any case Doyle, a Vesey Street tenant, had no right to display goods in front of a Broadway tenant's place, met Justice Lawrence's unqualified assent.

"No man has a right to put his stock on the sidewalk," Justice Lawrence added. "From my experience in the Corporation Counsel's office, I think I know the law on that subject."

Doyle's counsel began to plead the construction within the building line and the private strip scheme.

"The fact remains," Justice Lawrence replied, "that no one has a right to obstruct the street and incumber it to the detriment of travel."

"But, with all due respect," Doyle's attorney went on, resuming argument on his motion—that the court intervene to protect Doyle.

"I have heard enough," Justice Lawrence replied. "I deny your motion, with all due respect. You can take an appeal to the Appellate Division, with all due respect, and if they say I am wrong I will not be slow to acknowledge it."

Doyle's attorney subsided at once. In view of the unbroken line of decisions and the distinct language of the law, both declaring unequivocally that a street consists of all space between building lines, and that the public is entitled to unobstructed passage within that space, no appeal is expected. Doyle probably understands that an appeal could result in nothing except an outlay of money and an addition to the decisions on record, which are all one way in regard to that kind of obstruction. If there were any disposition to punish Doyle for his course, it is probable that he might be forced even to remove the present display in his outdoor stone stairway. The stairway occupies area or stoop line space. Tenants are permitted the use of such space for ingress and egress and for nothing else. It is part of the street and its use is simply given to tenants for their accommodation. No one can rightfully display goods or do business there. Luckily for Mr. Doyle, there has been no personal feeling in the action against him and no one resents his effort for what he probably has regarded as his business interests.

Conditions in the wholesale grocery, produce, and commission district have improved somewhat in the last week. Much is yet to be done, but evidently the police have been instructed to remind offenders that obstructions must be minimized for the present. A walk through the district can now be made in comparative comfort. Continuous obstructions by trucks have ceased and the sidewalk deposits of barrels, boxes, crates, and bags, while far from light, no longer force pedestrians into the streets.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW THEATRE

He Will Be the Manager of the Garden Next Season.

Charles Frohman, in addition to the other theatres which he virtually manages in this city, will next season assume the directorship of the Garden, the lease of which A. M. Palmer gave up a few weeks ago. As soon as he returned from Europe the Madison Square Garden Company made him an offer to manage this house for it, and yesterday he accepted the proposition and will take control of the Garden on Oct. 1. He will at once perfect his plans for the theatre, which during the early part of the season will be given over to combinations. It is his intention, however, to make his own productions at the Garden, as he does in the other houses which he manages here, and he is considering the advisability of forming a permanent stock company for the house to play a certain number of months each season.

Mr. Frohman has cabled to Hoyt and McKee, who are in Europe, regarding his comedy company which is to open at Hoyt's Theatre Sept. 3 in "The Liar." He desires, after it has played a month at Hoyt's, to remove it to the Garden, and as a proposition has been made by another attraction to fill the rest of the time at Hoyt's before the production of "A Contented Woman," he feels sure that his proposition will be favorably received.

This will give Charles Frohman the absolute management of three first-class theatres in New-York next season, the Empire, the Garrick, and the Garden, and during portions of the time he will have attractions at Hoyt's, the Academy of Music, and Palmer's.

NO POLITICS IN BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

President Swanstrom Elected in Opposition to the Machines.

President Swanstrom of the Board of Education of Brooklyn, before his departure for Europe yesterday, announced the standing committees for the year. He appointed Henry W. Maxwell Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Horace E. Dresser, who was a candidate for President, was made Chairman of the Committee on Supplies.

In speaking of his election to the Presidency of the board, Mr. Swanstrom said: "It was remarkable because of the fact that both the Republican and Democratic machines were working in harmony against me. I have effectually prevented them from using the schools for political purposes. It was because of the stand I took on that issue that I was first elected President of the board. It is now, and has been for a long time, impossible for the politicians to get their friends appointed to any positions in the department. "Naturally, they chafe under such a condition of things. Their recommendation of a teacher or a Principal doesn't count for anything with the present board. Candidates for positions who rest on their political influence are at a disadvantage."

CAR RUNS INTO ICE WAGON.

Passengers Struck by the Pole and Two Severely Hurt.

A trolley car of the Myrtle Avenue line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which was running at a high rate of speed yesterday afternoon came into collision with a wagon of the Ridgewood Ice Company in front of 527 Myrtle Avenue. The pole of the wagon struck several passengers.

Albert Halpenser of 3,617 Third Avenue, this city, had two ribs broken by the pole, and Alfred Scharman, thirty-one years old, of 534 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, had his knee severely injured. Both were attended by an ambulance surgeon, and were then taken to their homes.

One of the horses attached to the ice wagon was injured.

His Friend Harry Hall Missing.

Henry Converse of 231 Pearl Street is anxious concerning the whereabouts of his friend, Harry Hall of South Glastonbury, Conn., and fears he has been foully dealt with. Mr. Converse said yesterday: "Mr. Hall came here on the Fall River boat Tuesday morning and was to have sent his trunk to 132 Henry Street. I waited for him all day. His trunk was not taken to Henry Street, but I learned at the Fall River pier that he had given the check for it to some baggageman who had taken it away. He always carried plenty of money, and was a hale fellow well met. I am afraid some one saw his money and attempted to get it." Mr. Hall is about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, of medium build, and has a light mustache. He wore a light gray suit of clothes and a straw hat and carried a valuable gold watch and chain. He has a wife in South Glastonbury.

NEW EXAMINATION PLAN

IMPROVED METHODS ADOPTED BY CITY CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Will Apply to Applicants for Promotion in the Fire Department and in the Police Force of the Department of Parks—Change in the System of Merit Marking—City Pay Rolls Scrutinized and Verified Without Any Delay.

The city Civil Service Board has introduced a new method in the examination of candidates for promotion in the Fire Department and in the police force of the Department of Parks.

Heretofore the merit mark given to each applicant was made out by the Board of Examiners, the members being guided solely by the written record kept in the departments of the charges which had been made against the applicant and the fines and penalties inflicted. The Civil Service Commissioners have felt that this system was not satisfactory, as they had no means to determine the fitness of the applicant for the position to which he aspired.

They could not properly determine the fitness of the applicant to command men and get the best work out of his subordinates, or his energy and coolness in emergencies. They also felt convinced that the Commissioners of the departments would naturally be the best judges of these qualifications, and therefore the following resolution proposed by Commissioner Watson was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Fire Commissioners be requested to certify with the name of each candidate from that department who enters an examination for promotion the standing of said candidate in the fire service as indicated by

I.—His knowledge of signals and the requirements of the service.

II.—His character for maintaining discipline among and getting good work from his subordinates.

III.—His ability and energy.

IV.—His fines and penalties during the previous three years.

V.—His efficiency and promptitude in the performance of duty.

VI.—His coolness and judgment in emergencies.

VII.—His habits as to the use of liquor, &c.

Resolved, That the Board of Fire Commissioners be requested to indicate the relative standing of the candidates on the above subjects, rating all candidates upon a scale of 100.

These resolutions were also made to apply to promotions in the police force of the Park Department.

S. William Briscoe, the Secretary of the Civil Service Board, said yesterday that the rating given to each candidate by the Commissioners governing the department of which he was a member, and the result of the mental and physical examination by the civil service examiners would be taken into consideration together, and an average would be struck, which would be the rating of the candidate. He hoped the best results from this new method, and that the best men would be the ones certified for promotion.

Another task which the City Civil Service Board has assumed is a system of scrutinizing and verifying the pay rolls of the municipal departments classified under the civil service laws. A simple system has been adopted for this purpose. A card catalogue has been established, in which appears on a separate card the name and history of every employe of the City Government, with the exception of the Police Department and the Department of Education, which are not classified under the civil service laws. The police force is paid by the Treasurer of the department, and the employes of the Board of Education are not subject to civil service rules.

The system of card catalogue begins with the applicant when he makes his first attempt to enter the municipal service. A number is given to him, and a card is made out with his name, address, date of examination, and the position for which he applies. If he is appointed, the card which bears his name and history is transferred to the section in the card catalogue devoted to that department.

As the law requires each department to at once notify the Civil Service Board of all appointments, dismissals, and changes, it is a simple matter to keep a complete roster of the city employes. The pay rolls of each department are sent to the Civil Service Board by the finance department, and are verified by a comparison with the roster in the office.

Secretary Briscoe said that the system of verifying the pay rolls of the departments classified under the civil service laws had been fairly tested during the month of June. "The pay rolls," he said, "have been quickly and accurately verified, and there has been no delay caused by the new system. In fact, matters have been much facilitated. In every instance where the pay rolls have been received they have been returned to the finance department within a day's time—that is, they were sent back on the same day they were received. There have been very few irregularities found, and such irregularities were in most instances minor matters."

For Site on Glen Island.

A site has not yet been found for the Heine Memorial Monument, about whose artistic merits there has been so much wrangling, involving the critics of two continents. It is now proposed to erect the memorial on Glen Island. The Heine Monument Committee, accompanied by a large number of well-known Germans, representing the Liederkranz, Arion, and Turner Societies especially, and the 80,000 contributors to the monument fund generally, will go to Glen Island tomorrow to look at the proposed site. The party will start on a special Glen Island steamer from the foot of East Thirty-second Street at 2:30 P. M.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETINGS.

The Wreck of the Big Tent Not Allowed to Interfere with Them.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The collapse of the big white tent, Williston, at 1 o'clock this morning, due to the heavy fall of rain last night and the severe windstorm that followed, somewhat disconcerted the Committee of Arrangements with regard to the formal opening of the fifteenth annual international Christian Endeavor Convention, which occurred at 9:30 o'clock to-day. Arrangements were hastily made to occupy Central Hall until the Williston can be dried and re-erected. Extra seats were hurriedly placed in the other tents, notices were posted announcing the change in plan, and the work of the convention proceeded without delay.

The other tents, Washington and Endeavor, were packed long before the hour of opening with a crowd of brightly dressed, eager-faced delegates, as were the avenues leading to the several entrances. Flags of every description, streamers, banners, and sashes, announcing the various State and district organizations, were displayed with flourish and enthusiasm, while the delegates waited impatiently for the opening of the sessions.

Promptly at the appointed hour the exercises began in each tent with song and prayer, the great chorus of a thousand voices leading. Then came the hymn of welcome written for this occasion by Col. John Hay. The addresses of welcome by Chairman W. H. H. Smith, the Rev. S. H. Green, and Commissioner John W. Ross of Washington followed, and the responses to these by Dr. J. Service of Detroit and Prof. W. W. Andrews of New-Brunswick. The addresses of President Clark and Secretary Baer were then read simultaneously in each tent.

The presentation of the prize banners for the greatest growth in the State societies, which followed the addresses in each tent, was a scene of great enthusiasm. The lucky delegations were loudly cheered by the competing delegations one after the other. For the greatest proportionate increase in number of societies for the past twelve months the banner passed from Assiniboia to Scotland. For the greatest absolute increase, the English societies surrendered the banner to Pennsylvania. The junior banner for greatest absolute increase in junior societies goes from Assiniboia to Mexico.

Following adjournment in the big tents came the noon evangelistic meeting at Central Union Mission. The afternoon was given up to denominational rallies representing twenty-eight separate sects. From six to twenty speeches appeared on the programme of each meeting.

COMPLAINT AGAINST LITTLE ITALY.

What Acting Inspector Thompson and Capt. Westervelt Say of District.

Acting Inspector Thompson has submitted a report to Chief Conlin about the complaint of property owners in Harlem against the residents of Little Italy. It was said that people there were continually having parades and setting off fireworks, to the disturbance of the peace of the community.

The Acting Inspector says that he and Capt. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station made an investigation, and found that the Italians of the neighborhood have been, up to a recent period, celebrating fête days, in connection with their religion. On such days they march in a body to and from their meeting places and churches.

"This neighborhood is a typical tenement one," the Acting Inspector continues, "and during the warm weather the residents seek relief from the heat of their apartments by congregating on the sidewalks. I find that the laws and ordinances are enforced in this locality as impartially and strictly as in any other place. The streets are as clean as any in like neighborhoods of this city. Every attention will be given to have proper observances of law by these residents."

Capt. Westervelt said, in his report to the Acting Inspector: "There is no more disorder there than there would be expected in any neighborhood as thickly populated as this is. The value of real estate may have depreciated, and doubtless has, but not from any disorderly acts on the part of these people, but simply from the fact that when they colonize in any vicinity they render the neighborhood undesirable for any other tenants. I do not know of any of them keeping goats, chickens, or geese in their cellars. They may sleep on fire escapes, and hand clothing from the same, but when we find any improper obstructions of the same they remove it on notice.

"The saloons are not open at any time in violation of the law. Neither do disorderly women ply their trade in the tenements. The people in Little Italy do not parade every fortnight, but have two parades during the year, and these parades are held in connection with religious services, held in their church, in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. During their parades they discharge fireworks. We always give this special attention, and arrest any one we find so doing."

The petition of the property owners to Mayor Strong, which has already been made public, was placed in the hands of the Police Board by the Mayor, and, as a result, the investigation was made. The reports of Acting Inspector Thompson and Capt. Westervelt will be sent to Mayor Strong. The property owners have organized to keep up the fight.

Miss Bial to be Married Soon.

It was stated at the home of Albert Bial of 217 West Thirty-fourth Street yesterday, that the date for the marriage of Miss Gertrude Bial to Ugo Biondi has not been fixed. Miss Bial said the announcement that the marriage was to take place yesterday was premature. The wedding may take place within two weeks or a month.

NO RAILROADMEN PRESENT

PLANS TO EXTEND ELEVATED LINES WERE NOT PRESENTED.

North Siders and Others Were Ready to Discuss What It Was Understood Would Be Offered—Tax Commissioner Wells Says a Route Has Been Mapped Out That the Company May Accept—The Question of Underground Rapid Transit.

The meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, which was held yesterday afternoon to receive amended plans for elevated railroad extensions, was a disappointment because neither George Gould nor any representative of the Manhattan Railway Company appeared.

A telephone message was sent by Secretary Lewis L. Delafield to Julien T. Davies, counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company, asking if the company would present its plans. Mr. Davies replied that he did not understand that any such plans were to have been submitted at the meeting; that George Gould was yachting, and no one had authority to speak for him in his absence.

President Alexander E. Orr, Commissioners William Steinway, John H. Starin, and John Claflin, Engineer Parsons, Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, representing the North Side Board of Trade, and ex-School Commissioner James A. Goulden, representing the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, with north side delegations from organizations, were present.

"It was understood," said President Orr, in calling the meeting to order, "that the Manhattan Railway Company would have a proposition for elevated railway extension ready to-day. The company is not represented, but we will listen to any one who has anything to say on the subject."

"I am more disappointed than any one else," said Mr. Goulden. "I received a note last week from George Gould asking me to meet him on Monday at his office, and when I went there to see him he was on his yacht, and he is there yet. I feel that the Manhattan Railway people have not treated us right nor the commission right. It was clearly understood that this was to be the meeting to discuss rapid transit with them."

"That was distinctly understood," said Commissioner Steinway.

"There has clearly been a misunderstanding," said Tax Commissioner Wells. "We came here prepared to go over the ground with the Manhattan Railway people. We have a route that we are certain will prove profitable to the company if it will adopt it. I suggest an adjournment until we can meet them. They said they would have their engineers go over the plans with us."

"Then I suggest that after you have gone over the plans with their engineers another meeting be called," said President Orr.

"I am informed," said Tax Commissioner Wells, "that the railway engineers are now investigating the matter. I have furnished them with data and statistics showing the population along the line of the proposed extensions."

"Then," said President Orr, "let me know when you have conferred with the engineers, and I will call another meeting to consider the plans."

The commission adjourned the public meeting, and went into executive session.

The question as to the future policy of the commission regarding rapid transit was discussed for more than two hours. Commissioner Starin was of the opinion that the commission might build the original underground rapid-transit system, to be constructed by private individuals, which was approved by the former Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, and for which the consent of the General Term of the Supreme Court was obtained.

It was the belief of the other Commissioners that the present commission could not avail itself of that consent. In order to settle the question definitely it was agreed to refer it to the counsel to the commission. The plan was provisionally adopted by the Board July 17, 1894.

The commission will meet again Thursday at 3 P. M.

Studying the Telephone System.

Mr. Okomoto, Engineer of the Ministry of Communication of Japan, visited Brooklyn on Wednesday and spent a long time at the headquarters of the Telephone Exchange, on Smith Street, where he studied the switchboards and the underground system. He was also shown how the wires were strung on the elevated railroad structures, and also placed under ground in the subways. He said it was the intention to extend the telephone system over the entire Empire of Japan. A long-distance line was now being constructed, he said, from Tokio to Kobi, a distance of 350 miles. There are no underground subways in Japan, and the wires are stretched from place to place by means of poles. Mr. Okomoto expects to visit all the larger cities, and return home by way of San Francisco in September.

Killed by a Train.

Henry Mulvihill, ten years old, of 23 Hoadley Avenue, Jersey City, was playing yesterday with several companions on the Bergen Avenue Bridge over the Newark and New-York Railroad cut. In some way he fell from the bridge to the embankment, and rolled down to the edge of the bank. From there he fell to the tracks ten feet below, directly in front of an east-bound train. The wheels passed over him, severing both legs at the knees. The train was stopped, and the boy was taken to the City Hospital, but he died ten minutes after his arrival.

A FLYING MARCH.

Copyright, 1896, by W. L. Alden.

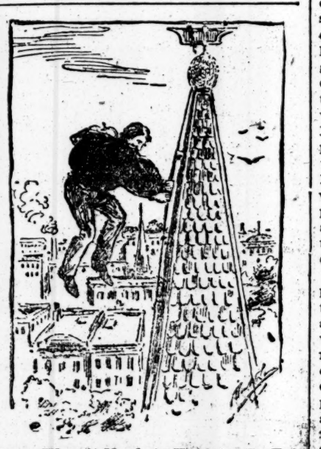
By W. L. ALDEN.

SYNOPSIS.

Prof. Van Wagener of Berlinopolisville thinks he can revolutionize warfare by enabling soldiers to march very rapidly by means of rubber shirts inflated with hydrogen and leaden soles on their shoes, thus permitting them to take enormous strides. He experiments in the narrator's garden, and gets on very well until he happens to come down on the tail of a pet cat, which claws holes in the professor's inflated shirt. He goes home for repairs, and returns the next day for a new experiment.

PART II.

This time he had extra heavy lead weights to his feet, and when everything was ready I turned on the supply of gas for him, until he judged that his weight had been reduced to about one-third of what it ordinarily was. Then he gave me the word to turn off the gas, and he started to walk across the yard. His walk was only a little drunker in appearance than it had been the day before, but he certainly did get over the ground at a tremendous rate. Every time his feet touched the earth he bounded about ten feet into the air, and came down again a good thirty feet from where he had started. He went the length of the yard, which was fully 500 feet, in no time at all, and as he passed me on the way back he was so excited that he tried to clap his feet together, and to crow like a rooster. I don't say this was quite worthy of a respectable scientific man, but allowance must be made for an inventor who finds that his invention works. But the professor made the biggest mistake in his life when he tried to clap his feet together. In so doing, one of his lead soles, which had been tied on by the professor himself, with a sort of knot that was of no manner of use, dropped off, and Van Wagener went up into the air like a shot. I saw him trying to reach the stopcock that shut off the gas from his shirt, but he could not find it, and it would have done him no good if he had found it. What that shirt needed was some sort of safety valve for letting the gas escape in case of accident, but Van Wagener had omitted to furnish it with any such valve. Without his lead sole he was considerably lighter than the atmosphere, and consequently there was nothing to prevent him from going up. There was a gentle breeze from the southward, and as Van Wagener rose slowly and seemed to be drifting toward a thickly built part of the town I was in hopes that he would be able to catch hold of some building and hold on till some one could come to his aid. He never said a word as he sailed upward, but I'm ready to bet that he would have given a good deal if the cat could have jumped on him from the roof of the house and punctured his shirt. I sang out to him to keep cool, which is the easiest thing to say to a man who is in



There Wasn't Much to Hold On To Except the Lightning Rod.

difficulties, but he simply smiled a resigned sort of smile and disappeared behind the house.

I ran out of the front door and chased the professor, keeping my eye on him just as a sailor keeps his eye on a man who falls overboard, though there wasn't any chance of sending a lifeboat, or for that matter, a life-balloon after him. He drifted along at an elevation of perhaps fifty feet, and presently I saw that he was heading directly for the Presbyterian church. The church itself was only about thirty feet high from the ground to the roof, but it had a steeple that was a good hundred feet in height, though it didn't look it. In fact, it looked as if it was lower than the Baptist steeple, which was only eighty-five feet high, and the Presbyterians used to win no end of bets by inducing strangers to bet on the comparative height of the two steeples. However, that is neither here nor there. Van Wagener drifted along amid the general enthusiasm of the inhabitants, who all rushed out of doors to see him, and imagined that he had contrived some new way of navigating the air, and was making a big success of it. Everybody said that this time the professor had made the greatest invention of the century, and that New-Berlinopolisville would have a chance to put up a monument to him, after his death, that would attract thousands of visitors. I said nothing, for nothing that I could say would be of any help toward getting the professor down to the ground in safety, and I hadn't the heart to destroy the reputation that he had so suddenly and accidentally made.

By rare good luck, Van Wagener happened to hit the very top of the Presbyterian steeple, and he caught hold of it and held on for all he was worth. There wasn't much to hold on to except the lightning rod, for, of course, there wasn't any cross there, and in the place where a cross ought to have been there was a big gilt pineapple which was too big to put one's arms round. I never could understand why a gilt pineapple was put there. I asked the head deacon about it one day, but he didn't condescend to answer me, and merely suggested that I had better study the Scriptures. Now, I've been in the habit of studying them ever since I was a boy, but I never remember coming across any allusion to pineapples. Some day I'm going to inquire into the thing and get a satisfactory answer. My own idea is that when the committee that was building the church came to deciding on a decoration for the top of the steeple, old Deacon White—who was an importer of pineapples and bananas and such, thought he could advertise his business by putting a big gilt pineapple where nobody could fail to see it.

By the time I got alongside of the church there were about 2,000 people, men, women, and children, there, waiting to see the professor fall, and speculating as to what extent he would be smashed by the time he should strike the ground. They were all in the best of spirits, as folks generally are when they are admitted free to some attractive show. Deacon White was the only exception; he disapproved strongly of Van Wagener's conduct, and said that it was little better than sacrilege. Of course, I knew that the professor was in no danger of falling down. What he wanted to do was to avoid falling up, whenever it should become necessary for him to let go his hold. I saw that the thing to do was to get a rope to him as soon as possible, calculating that he would have sense enough to know how to use it. The difficulty was how to get the rope to him, for the steeple was perfectly smooth on the outside, so that nobody could possibly climb it, and there was no ladder in the town that would reach half way up to the pineappple. Pretty soon I saw my way. I sent a man to get 200 feet of stout line, and then I found a boy who was flying a kite and bought out his whole stock for 50 cents. I used to be a middling good kite flier when I was a boy, and it didn't take me very long to manœuvre that kite so that the string fell across Van Wagener's shoulder, and I saw him seize it with one hand. Then I bent the 200 feet of line to the kite string and shook it as a signal to the professor to haul away. He did so, and in a little while he had one end of the line in his possession, and he cast the kite adrift, string and all.

Any man who wasn't a scientific person would have known that I expected Van Wagener to tie the line to his ankles and let me pull him gently down. But the professor never thought of that. He tied the line fast to the lightning rod and started to slide down it. Naturally, his inflated shirt made that impossible. We could see him hanging on to the line with both hands, and with his body swinging out at right angles, but in spite of all he could do he couldn't manage to climb down the line a single foot. The public got more excited than ever, and the betting on the professor's ultimate fate was lively. But after a time he came to the conclusion that he had made a mistake, and I was never more relieved in my life than when I saw him climb back to his perch on the pineapple and begin to unfasten the line. He kept me on the anxious seat for the next ten minutes while he waited to rest, and

The General Effect Was That of an Angel Without Wings.

then I was delighted to see him make the line fast to both his ankles. I hauled away on my end till the line was taut, and then Van Wagener let go his hold, and I began gently to gather him in. The crowd cheered when they saw what was going on, although there was a good deal of wrangling about the bets, which some people claimed that I had interfered with by providing Van Wagener with the means of escape. Of course, there was something to be said in support of this view of the matter, for if it hadn't been for me the men who bet that Van Wagener would fall and kill himself must have won. However, the dispute was settled by arbitration, and Deacon White, the arbitrator, declared all bets off in consequence of my interference, which, he added, was entirely justifiable in the circumstances. He wasn't a very sociable sort of a chap, but he was a perfectly square man in all business dealings, and the public had confidence in him.

It was a beautiful spectacle, the way in which the professor came down as I hauled in on the line. He kept perfectly erect, but he also kept slowly revolving on his axis, as you might say. His arms were stretched out at right angles to his body in order to steady himself a little, and the general effect of him was that of an angel without wings in the act of blessing the public. There was a sweet smile on his face when he came near enough for us to notice it, and his eyes were closed, probably because he felt a little dizzy, and that gave him a peaceful sort of look that aroused admiration. When he reached the ground, I got a good hold of him and slit his inflated shirt with my penknife. Then, when the gas had all escaped, I untied his legs, and, giving him my arm, for he was more or less weak with the excitement of his adventure, I took him home, followed by a cheering and enthusiastic crowd composed of all the leading citizens of the place, without distinction of creed or politics.

For my part I consider that Van Wagener's invention was a success, but, curiously enough, he never made any further experiments with it. You see, he had got a pretty big scare when he was drifting over the town and clinging to the Presbyterian steeple, and the result was that he weakened, as you might say, on his invention. I never could get him to speak of it afterward, and when I saw that it really troubled him to have me remind him of it, I dropped the subject. Now, that Van Wagener is dead, it is open to any one to take up his invention and make a practical success of it. I shouldn't be at all surprised if Edison took it up some day, for he is a master hand at working out other people's ideas. Of course, I don't intend to meddle in the thing. The world is good enough for me as it stands, and if I had my way there wouldn't be anything fresh invented for the next hundred years.

THE END.

"Neagoe," a story of the Roumanian convict-mines, by Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania, will begin to-morrow.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

DULLNESS APPROACHING STAGNATION THE ONLY FEATURE.

Indisposition to Enter into Contracts in the Present Unsettled Political Sentiment in the West—London Doing Practically Nothing—The Gold Reserve Dwindling—Exchange Rates Firmer—The Coming Government Crop Report.

THURSDAY—P. M.

With one or two exceptions, the general list was stagnant to-day, the volume of business being very nearly the smallest in many weeks. No one is disposed to undertake contracts while the Chicago Convention is in session. The bulletins from the convention were read with considerable amusement, and the wish was almost unanimous that the nominee of the gathering should be as wild and disordered in his ideas as the sentiments expressed in the platform. It is believed that the country will make quick work of both ticket and platform in November, and that the result will be so pronounced that the blatherskites who have raised the trouble will be permanently disposed of.

London did practically nothing, its transactions not amounting to more than 5,000 shares, and it sold more than it bought. The gold reserve is again down to almost the one-hundred-million line. Bankers say that there is a certain amount of hoarding of gold going on, and that the movement is likely to continue until there is a clearer outlook concerning the future of the National finances. Foreign exchange rates were somewhat firmer. Reports of rate disturbances in the West were current, but it is believed that the situation among the railways is not threatening. The Government crop report for July is due to-morrow afternoon, and the prediction is that it will show the condition of wheat to be between 4 and 5 per cent. lower than in June.

The active stocks to-day were Sugar and St. Paul. The first named was distinctly heavy, and closed at its lowest price, with a net loss of 2¼ points. The "tip" to sell the stock was current all day. St. Paul moved within ⅝ and closed at 74⅛, a loss compared with yesterday's final price of ⅜. Burlington also lost ¾, and closed at its lowest price of the day. Northwestern declined 1¼ points on moderate transactions. Rock Island closed ⅝ lower. Louisville and Nashville was fairly active, and was inclined to heaviness. For the year ending June 30 the company has a surplus over all charges of $1,392,773, against a surplus of $700,585 in 1895.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1⅞@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5½@6½ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $84,429,075; balances, $6,367,191; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $687,367.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅞@69⅛. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@54¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$42,826,517
Imports for same period	19,508,511
Net exports	$23,318,006
Net exports to date, 1895	13,058,790
Net exports to date, 1894	57,938,195
Net exports to date, 1893	62,725,002

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.87½@$4.88 for sixty days and $4.88½@$4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were weak; the fours, 1907, coupon, declined ¼; the fours, 1907, registered, the fours, 1925, and the fives, ⅛. The sales were $10,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 108¼@108; $4,000 do, coupon, at 109; $2,500 fours, 1925, registered, at 116⅝, and $69,000 do, coupon, at 116⅝@116⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	107⅞	108⅜
4s, c., 1907	108½	109
4s, r., 1925	116⅝	116⅞
4s, c., 1925	116⅝	116⅞
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 58.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 9.—West Chicago was again the most active stock on the list. Its supporters were obliged to take about 2,000 shares at the uniform prices of par. The balance of the list was dull and narrow. Diamond Match sold between 223 and 222¾. New-York Biscuit was traded in at 92½. North Chicago sold at 233½. Bank clearings were $13,401,394. Money loaned at 5 per cent. on call and 5½@6 per cent on time.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
American Strawboard	*31⅛	..	32¼	..
C. & C. Canal & Dock	61	63	..	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	14	15½	14	15½
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf	..	..	36	37
Chicago P. & P. Co.	34	36	34	36
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	48	49	48	49
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L)	*2½	..	2¼	..
Chi. City Railway	*220	..	*220	..
Chicago Telephone	*171	..	171	..
Diamond M. of Ill.	*223	..	*223	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*20⅝	..	*21⅝	..
Met. Elevated	17	19	*19	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	..	38	35	37
New-York Biscuit	*92	..	*92	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	*233½	..	*235	..
National Railway	..	109	..	..
Street's W. S. Car Line	*14	..	*14	..
West Chi. St. R. R.	*100⅛	..	*100	..
Western Stone	60	..	*60¼	..
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	98½	99	98½	99
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	62	64	62	64
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100	..	100	..
C. Board of Trade 5s	102	..	102	102½
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	89½	90½	89½	90½
Lake St. E. deb. 5s	..	74½	*74	..
Met. Elevated 5s	64	66	*66	..
North C. City R. R. 4½s	100	..	*100	..
North C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103½	104	103½	103⅝
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	99	99⅝	99	99⅝

*Sales.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Chronicle has just issued the July edition of the Handbook of Railroad Securities. It brings the range of prices down to July 1. A new feature is the yearly highest and lowest prices for stocks and bonds since 1890.

—F. J. Lisman, representing a large amount of Terre Haute and Logansport bonds, requests other bondholders to communicate with him with the view of protecting their interests.

—The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable Aug. 1. Transfer books will close July 25 and reopen Aug. 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing— Bid.	Closing— Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	147½	147½	..	145	149	69
American Cotton Oil	10	10	10	10	—½	10	10⅝	100
American Cotton Oil pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	—1	50	51	200
American Express	110	110	110	110	..	109	112	50
*American Sugar Refineries	109⅝	110¼	107⅝	108	—2	107⅞	108	46,290
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	101½	101⅝	101½	101½	+¼	100½	102	268
American Tobacco	61⅝	62	61¼	61⅝	—⅝	61⅝	61¼	3,455
American Tobacco pf.	99	99	99	99	..	..	..	15
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛	13¼	13⅜	1,171
A., T. & S. F. pf.	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	—⅛	19⅜	19½	800
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	—¼	17½	17¾	200
*Bay State Gas	20	20	20	20	+½	19½	20½	200
Brooklyn Union Gas	90½	90½	90	90	..	89½	91	210
Canada Southern	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+⅛	46	46¼	380
Chesapeake & Ohio	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	—⅛	14¼	14½	440
Chicago Great Western	6	6	6	6	—½	6	6⅝	100
Chicago Gas	57¾	58⅛	56¼	56½	—1⅝	56½	56⅝	6,884
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71¾	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛	—¾	71	71¼	6,150
Chicago & Northwestern	99⅛	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝	—1⅛	98½	98⅞	1,005
C., M. & St. P.	74⅝	74⅝	74	74⅛	—⅜	74⅛	74¼	28,375
C., M. & St. P. pf.	127½	127½	127¼	127¼	—⅛	127	128½	326
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	62⅝	62½	61⅝	62	—⅝	62	62¼	5,290
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	29⅛	29⅛	29¼	29¼	..	28	28¼	25
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1	1	⅝	⅝	—⅜	⅝	⅞	200
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	16½	16½	16½	16½	—½	16½	16⅝	110
Consolidated Gas Company	153½	154	153½	154	+1	153	155	300
Delaware & Hudson	124½	124½	124	124½	+⅛	124½	126	417
Del., Lack. & Western	159	159	159	159	+1½	157	158	100
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	—¼	13¼	13½	850
General Electric	26	26	25¾	25¾	—¼	25½	25¾	300
Laclede Gas	21	21	21	21	..	20⅝	21½	100
Lake Erie & Western	16½	16½	16½	16½	—½	16	17	125
Lake Erie & Western pf.	69	69	68	68	..	68¼	69¼	60
Lake Shore	147	147	147	147	..	146½	150	233
Long Island	74	74	74	74	..	74	75½	50
Louisville & Nashville	48⅝	48⅝	48	48⅛	—⅝	48	48⅛	6,450
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	—⅛	7	8	350
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	..	15	17	100
Manhattan Consolidated	96⅛	96⅝	95⅞	95⅞	—¾	95⅞	96½	2,430
*Metropolitan Traction	99¼	99⅝	98⅞	99½	—½	98½	100	450
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	..	91	94	212
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	22	22	22	22	—½	21⅛	22	100
Missouri Pacific	20½	20½	20½	20½	—⅝	20⅛	20½	160
*National Lead Company pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	..	85¼	86⅛	5
National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	..	17	18	200
New-Jersey Central	101	101	100¼	100¼	—1½	100¼	100⅝	465
New-York Central	94½	94½	94½	94½	—⅛	94½	95	115
N. Y., Sus. & Western	22	22¼	22	22¼	+¼	22	22½	350
North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛	4½	4⅝	850
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd	8	8	8	8	—¼	7½	8	110
Northern Pacific pf., 2d in. pd.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	—⅜	16⅜	16⅝	207
Ontario & Western	14	14	13¾	13¾	—⅜	13½	13¾	200
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	—¼	21½	22	300
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd	13½	13½	13½	13½	—¼	13½	14	200
Pullman Pal. Car Company	150½	150½	150	150	..	148	153	280
St. Louis Southwestern	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..	9	9¼	50
St. Paul & Omaha	39½	39½	39½	39½	..	39	39½	100
Southern Pacific	18	18	18	18	—¼	18	18⅛	300
Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼	8⅝	9	100
Southern Railway pf.	25¼	25½	25	25	—⅛	25	25¼	1,268
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21	21	20¼	20¼	—⅝	20¼	20⅝	1,120
Texas Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛	7⅛	7½	228
Union Pacific, t. r.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛	6⅝	7⅛	150
United States Express	39½	39½	39½	39½	..	40	41	20
*United States Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	7¼	7⅜	200
*United States Leather pf.	58	58	57⅛	57⅛	—⅝	57⅛	57½	1,000
United States Rubber	17¼	18	17¼	18	..	17	19	20
United States Rubber pf.	73⅛	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝	+⅝	73½	74½	205
Wabash pf.	16	16	16	16	—⅛	16	16½	225
Western Union Telegraph	82¼	82¼	82	82	—½	82	82¼	1,400
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	9	8½	8⅝	—⅛	8¼	8⅝	3,230
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	..	31½	33	100
Total sales								122,588

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
1,000....111⅞
Ann Arbr 1st 4s
2,000.... 69
3,000.... 68
Atch, Col & Pac 1st
3,000.... 25
Atch, T & S F gen 4s
1,000.... 78¼
500.... 78
6,000.... 78¼
Adjustment 4s
2,000.... 38½
Austin & Northw 1st
3,000.... 84⅜
6,000.... 84½
Broadw & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
5,000....117
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
8,000....105½
3,000....105⅝
Brook W & W Co 5s
1,000.... 98½
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000....107⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s
3,000....107
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000.... 72¼
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
1,000.... 94⅜
4,000.... 94½
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s
4,000....115⅜
Chi B & Q conv 5s
1,000.... 99½
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000s15F....108
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
1,000.... 98
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co cts
1,000.... 44⅜
9,000.... 45
Chi & N cons 7s
1,000....140
25yr deb 5s
1,000....105½
Chi & N W S F 5s
1,000....108¼
Chi & N W ext 4s
4,000....102
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
3,000....101⅞
1,000....101⅞
Chi, St L & P 1st
1,000....115½
Col, H V & Tol 5s
1,000.... 85⅜
9,000.... 87
Col & Ninth Av 1st
1,000....115½
9,000....115¼
Den & R G 4s
6,000.... 89⅜
Dul, S Shore & A 5s
1,000.... 92¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
2,000....102
Gal, H & H 5s
3,000....102
Gal, Har & San A 2d
5,000.... 99½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000.... 95
Iowa Midland 8s
1,000....116
Keok & D M 1st small bonds
100....100
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000.... 57½
Lex Av & Pav 1st
1,000....115
4,000....114⅜
1,000....115
Louis & Nash N O & Mob 1st
18,000....116½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
2,000.... 76
Lo, N A & Chi Cons
1,000.... 95
1,000.... 96
Met Elevated 1st
1,000....117¼
Mil, L S & W 1st, Michigan Div
1,000....130
M & St P 7 3-10
4,000....127
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
1,000.... 98
Mo, Kan & East 1st
10,000.... 90
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000.... 82½
6,000.... 82
5,000.... 81¼
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
2,000.... 56
N Y Cent 1st Coup
3,000....117
N Y Cent deb 5s, reg
9,000....107
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
4,000....103½
Registered
15,000....101½
N Y & H 1st coup
11,000....111½
N Y, Ont & W ref 4s
2,000.... 87⅞
North Pac 1st 6s
3,000....113½
North Pac cons 5s Trust Co cts assented
8,000.... 45½
10,000.... 46
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co cts
3,000.... 35⅜
North Rwy of Cal 5s
10,000.... 93½
Ore Imp Co con 5s Tr Co cts
2,000.... 12½
3,000.... 12
Ore S L 6s Tr Co cts
2,000....110¼
Peo, G & C Chi 1st con 6s
1,000.... 99½
Pitts & West 1st
2,000.... 71¼
Rich & Dan 6s
2,000....117½
R G Western 1st
2,000.... 74
Rome, W & O Cons
1,000....117
St L & Iron Mt 5s
3,000.... 74
St L & Iron Mt, Cairo, Ark & T 1st
1,000.... 99¼
St L, Van & T N 1st
1,000....100½
San A & Ar Pass 4s
2,000.... 55
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000.... 94½
South Ry 1st 5s
11,000.... 89½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
12,000.... 83½
Third Av 1st 5s
4,000....119⅜
1,000....119½
4,000....119⅜
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co cts
2,000.... 68¼
4,000.... 68
Union Elev 1st 6s
1,000.... 79⅜
U S Leather Co 6s
9,000....112
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000c....106¼
11,000....106
2,000....106¼
2,000....106⅛
4,000....106
Wab 2d Mtge 5s
4,000.... 74½
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000....104⅝
7,000....104½
1,000s5F....104½
1,000s3....104½
5,000....104⅛
Registered
10,000....103⅝
13,000....103½

Total $407,600

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	170	..	Md. Coal. pf.	40	55
Alt. & T. H.	58	62	M. & St. L.	15	18
Am. Coal	110	125	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	74
Ann Arbor	7½	9	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	38	46
Ann. Arb. pf.	22¾	25	Minn. Iron	61	62
Am. T. & C.	91½	..	M., K. & T.	10⅝	11½
At. & Pacific	⅜	½	Mobile & O.	18½	20
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	3	7	N., C. & St. L.	68	85
B. A. L. pf.	102	105	*Nat. Lead	22¼	23½
*B'klyn R. T.	21¼	22½	Nat. Starch	..	8
Brunsw'k Co.	½	⅞	N. S. 1st pf.	48	55
B. R. & P.	18½	24	N. S. 2d pf.	10	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	55	61	New. Cent. C	5	8
B., C. R. & N.	73	..	N. Y. & N. H.	170	172
Can. Pac.	60½	61¼	N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	13
Canton Land	6	..	St. L. 1st pf.	68	71
C. F. & M.	..	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	25	31
Central Pac.	14⅜	15⅜	N. Y., S. & W.	8	8¼
Chi. & Alton	156	160	Norfolk So.	65	72
Chi. & E. Ill.	41	42	Nor. & W. 3d in. pd.	5¾	..
C. & N. W. pf.	149	151	N. & W. pf. 3d in. pd.	11⅞	12¼
C., L. & W. pf.	45	49	Ont. Mining	11½	13
Cleve. & P.	..	164	O. Imp. t. r.	..	¼
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	⅛	..	Ore. R. & N. as. pd.	12	16
Col. F. & I.	21	21⅝	Penn. Coal	330	..
C. F. & I. pf.	..	100	Peo. & East.	4	7
C., H. V. & T. pf.	54½	55	P., D. & E.	1½	2
Com. Cable	140	160	P. & W. pf.	..	15
Consol. Coal	32	36	P., C., C. & St. L.	13	14⅞
Den. & R. G.	12⅝	13⅝	P., Ft. W. & C.	160	..
D. & R. G. pf.	45⅜	46¼	Q'silver	1⅝	3
D. M. & Ft. D.	7½	9	Q'silver pf.	13	18
D. & M. Ft. D. pf.	54	..	Rens. & Sar.	176½	..
*D., S. S. & A.	4	4½	R., W. & O.	114½	117
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	7	11	St. L. S. W.	3⅝	4
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	95	97	St. J. & G. I.	..	⅜
Erie	14½	14⅝	St. P. & D.	18	22
Ev. & T. H.	28⅜	30	St. P. & D. pf.	80¼	87
E. & T. H. pf.	40	50	St. P. & O. pf.	123	125
F. & P. M.	..	15	St. P., M. & M.	109	115
F. & P. M. pf.	..	40	Sil. bull. cts.	68⅞	69⅛
Gt. Nor. pf.	110	120	T. & O. C.	30	35
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	70	74
Homestake	33	..	T., P. & W.	5⅛	9
Ill. Cent.	92½	93½	U. P., D. & G.	2	2½
Ill. & I.	..	27½	U. S. Cd. pf.	8¼	9
Ill. Steel Co.	59¼	61	U. S. Cord.	4½	4⅝
Iowa Central	7½	7⅞	U. S. Cd. gtd.	17	18
Iowa C. pf.	28	29	Wabash	6⅝	6⅞
K. & Mich.	6½	8	Wells-F. Ex.	90	100
K. & D. M.	3	4	*W. U. Beef	7¼	8
Kok. & D. M. pf.	14¼	15⅜			
Lac. G. pf.	78	82			
Mah. Coal R.	110	..			
M. C. R. pf.	107½	..			

*Unlisted.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	Changes.
Atlantic & Pacific—			
4th week June	$82,684	$86,548	....
Month	330,860	346,773	....
C., C., C. & St. Louis—			
Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
4th week June	377,124	379,592	305,036
Month	1,100,223	1,181,743	1,021,068
From Jan. 1	6,252,103	6,594,202	5,917,820
From July 1	13,633,775	13,625,027	13,141,163
Flint & Pere Marquette—			
Mileage	637	637	637
4th week June	64,853	58,458	55,842
Month	209,974	197,908	186,158
From Jan. 1	1,327,155	1,204,324	1,204,574
From July 1	2,591,602	2,389,867	2,430,574
Toledo & Ohio Central—			
Mileage	347	347	347
1st week July	39,424	27,517	43,124
From Jan. 1	904,498	785,621	714,983
Louisville & Nashville, for the year ending June 30, partly estimated—			
Gross	20,392,323	19,275,994	18,974,337
Oper. expenses	13,460,330	12,277,773	11,863,785
Net	6,931,993	6,998,221	7,110,552
Other income	406,621	363,273	272,288
All income	7,338,614	7,361,494	7,382,840
Fixed charges	5,577,827	5,583,064	5,665,636
Balance	1,760,787	1,778,430	1,717,204
Loss other r'ds and sinking funds	368,014	380,176	164,714
Balance	1,392,773	1,398,294	1,552,490
Adv. S. & N. Ala	....	697,669	....
Surplus	1,392,773	700,585	1,552,490
Pacific Mail, for May—			
Gross	280,898	462,215	454,706
Oper. expenses	262,717	348,398	306,697
Net	18,181	113,917	148,009
Reserve fund	12,500	12,500	12,500
Balance	5,681	101,417	135,509

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American	310	Market & Fulton	150
Am. Exchange	170	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	225	Mercantile	150
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Merchants'	132
Central National	126	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4,000	Metropolis	410
City	500	Mount Morris	100
Citizen's	125	National Union	202½
Commerce	203½	New-Amsterdam	150
Continental	132	New-York	230
Corn Exchange	280	New-York County	610
East River	125	Ninth National	105
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Nat. B'k N. Am.	130
First Nat. of S. I.	110	Park	280
Fourth National	175	Phenix	102
Gallatin National	295	Republic	146
German-American	112	Seaboard National	167
Hanover	310	Shoe & Leather	96
Imp. & Traders'	525	State of New-York	105½
Irving	140	Third National	108
Lincoln National	750	Western National	111½
Manhattan	207		

There was a sale of five shares of Metropolis at 430.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¼, to 95½. Declined—Erie, ⅜, to 15; do, first preferred, ½, to 34¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 49⅜; Reading, ⅛, to 7; St. Paul, ⅛, to 76⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 62⅝. British consols declined ⅛, to 113⅛, for money, and ⅛, to 113 9-16, for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £592,087 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 54.42 per cent., is now 53.56 per cent., against a decline from 59.47 per cent. to 59.09 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs.	109⅝	110⅛	107⅞	107⅞	18,870
Am. Tobacco	61⅝	62	61¼	61¼	610
At., Top. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	40
Chicago Gas	58¼	58⅛	56¼	56¼	840
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	62¾	62½	61⅝	61⅞	1,600
C., Bur. & Q.	71⅞	71⅞	71	71⅛	4,290
C., M. & St. P.	74⅝	74⅝	73⅞	74⅛	11,570
Chi. & N. W.	99	99	99	99	10
Dist. & C. F.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	80
Gen. Electric	26	26	26	26	150
Louis. & Nash.	48⅛	48⅝	47⅞	48	3,540
Manhattan	96⅛	96⅝	95⅞	95⅞	120
Mo. Pacific	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20½	60
Tenn. C. & I.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	30
U. S. Leath. pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	20
Wabash pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	10
West. Union	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	70
Total sales					41,910

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. & N. P. 1st	45	45	45	45	$7,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	56	56	56	56	4,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	3,000
Total sales					$14,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bedford Cons.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	300
Chollar	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	100
C. & Crip. Creek	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Isabella	.64	.64	.64	.64	300
Mono	.16	.16	.16	.16	200
Mount Rosa	.12	.12	.12	.12	300
Pharmacist	.09	.09	.09	.09	100
Potosi	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Yellow Jacket	.47	.47	.47	.47	100
Total sales					2,200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	56⅛	57	56⅝	56⅝	556,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Local stocks were pressed for sale all day, the feature being the absence of any marked support. The weakness is attributed to liquidation of tired holders, and the calling of some loans. The traction group closed at declines of 2 points in Union stock and bonds, 1 per cent. in Philadelphia, and ½ in Baltimore. The feature of the specialties was Pennsylvania Heat. The common lost 1 per cent. and the preferred 1½ per cent., and both closed at the lowest. United Gas Improvement was also pressed for sale, closing at a decline of 1½ points. Welsbach declined 2½ points, to 40, and Storage common ¾, to 25½. The general market closed weak.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5	12	5	12
Baltimore Traction	16¾	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
Cambria	39½	40	39½	40
Choctaw	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
Con. Traction stock	22	25	23	24
Electric Storage	25¼	25⅞	26	26½
Electric Storage pf	28	27½	28	28½
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Hestonville	..	53⅝	..	53⅝
Hestonville pf	62	65	60	65
Hunt. & B. T.	28	30	28	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	52½	53	52½	53
Indianapolis	20	22	20	22
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¼	..	21¼	..
Lehigh Navigation	42¼	43	42¼	43
Lehigh Valley	31½	32	31½	32
Metropolitan Traction	99	99⅝	99½	100
Northern Central	68¾	..	68½	..
Northern Pacific	7⅝	8	7⅝	8¼
Northern Pacific pf	16	17	16	17
Pennsylvania	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	53
Penn. L., H. & P.	12⅝	13	13¼	13¼
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	16	16¼	17⅛	17⅝
Pennsylvania Steel	25	27	25	27
Penn. Steel pf	..	58	..	58
Philadelphia Traction	67	67⅛	68⅛	68¼
Philadelphia & Erie	..	18	..	18
Reading	6⅝	6⅞	6⅛	6 15-16
Union Traction, $10 pd	12⅝	16⅛	14⅝	14⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	237	237½	237	237½
United Gas Improvem't	65⅛	66⅛	67⅛	67⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
Welsbach	39⅝	40	41⅛	42
Welsbach of Canada	2	2⅛	2	2¼
Welsbach Commercial	..	20	..	21
Welsbach Commercial pf	..	65	..	65
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	80	..	80
N. J. Con. 5s	81	81¼	81	82
Newark Pass. 5s	101	101⅛	101⅛	101⅝
People's Traction 5s	95⅛	96	95⅛	96
Union Traction 4 p. c.	69⅝	70⅛	71⅛	72

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	..
American Bank Note	..	39
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Smokeless Powder Co.	..	50
*American Surety Company	190	205
American Typefounders'	4⅝	5½
American Typefounders' pf.	24	29
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104½	105¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	186	191
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	160	170
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	170
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	106½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	71
Celluloid Company stock	56	..
*Central & South American Tel.	..	119
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	32	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	152	158
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	165	..
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	97	98½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Ensley Land Company	⅝	1⅜
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	..	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	..	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	68	71
Fourth National Bank	174	182
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56¼	58½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91
Guaranty Trust Company	395	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	67	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	24
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	77
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
†Iron Steamboat	5¼	7½
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas stock	..	95
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74	77
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	67
*Lorillard Company pf.	101½	104
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
*Manhattan Trust Company	140	145
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	..	11½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	..	50
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	225	235
National Citizens' Bank	..	130
National Bank of Commerce	202	205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
*National Wall Paper stock	..	82
Newburg Electric 6s	97	104
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	34	36
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	..	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	100	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	89½	91
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	..	8
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
New-York Air Brake Company	10	11½
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	104	107
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
North Shore Traction pf.	75	80
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	111½	114
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
‡North Hudson Company R. R. 5s	99½	101½
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	85
‡Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72
Pennsylvania Coal	330	340
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	82½	85
Pratt & Whitney	6	12
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	72
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	40
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	85	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	161
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	187	197
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	84	88
St. Paul Gas stock	61	68
*Standard Gas	75	77½
Standard Gas pf.	104⅛	106
†Standard Gas 1st	110	111
Standard Oil Trust	256	258
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	44	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st 6s	98	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	171½	173½
Third National Bank	103	104½
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	295
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	5	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	88	95
Trenton Potteries	7	8½
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	50
Trow Directory pf.	..	25
*Union Ferry stock	65	68
†Union Ferry 5s	103	104
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	99	103
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	98	103
Union Trust	750	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	83½	85½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67	..
Union Typewriter	5½	7
United Electric Light & Power 1st	76	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company	208	220
*United States Trust	1045	..
Wagner Car Company	154½	156½
*Washington Trust Company	180	185
Western Gas Company	63	66
‡Western Gas Company bonds	87	90
Worcester Traction	15	16½
Worcester Traction pf.	90	92
Worthington Pump	13	16
*Worthington Pump pf.	..	72½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

B. & Sev. Av. con..1 | Wabash 2d..........1½

DECLINED.

Ann Arbor 1st......1¼ | Mo., K. & E. 1st....1
L., N. A. & C. con.3⅛ | Mo., K. & T. 1st....1½

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, July 9.—Local stocks were exceedingly dull. The only interest shown was in a few of the coppers. Prices generally fell below last night's closing, and the market at the close was inclined to weakness. Montana dropped 1¼, to 85½, but recovered to 86. Old Dominion lost 1, to 14¾, but closed at 15. Tamarack declined 4½, to 78, where it closed. Wolverine was dull and up ¼, to 7. Merced was unchanged at 7, and Gold Coin dropped 1, to 45. The remainder of the list was almost stagnant. Copper in London was up ⅝, to 49¼ for spot. Money at the Clearing House loaned at 3 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	..	4	..	4
Boston W. P.	50	..	59	..
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	..	3⅝	..	3⅝
West End	1½	2	..	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	202	203	202	203
Erie	58	59	58	59
Mexican	..	60	..	85
New-England	95	100	93	95
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	10
Dominion Coal pf.	..	88	86	88
General Electric pf.	..	70	..	70
Illinois Steel	59½	60	..	60
Lamson Store Service	18	19	17⅞	18½
Philadelphia Company	19	20	19	20
Reece Button Hole	19½	20	19⅝	20
Westinghouse Electric	26½	28	26⅝	27¼
Westinghouse El. 1st pf.	49½	50½	49½	50½
Bay State Gas	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	10½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	208	209	..	209
Boston & Lowell	207	208	207	208
Boston & Maine	160½	162	160½	162
Central Massachusetts	..	..	10	11
Central Mass. pf.	..	..	58	65
C. J. R. & S. Y.	95½	96	95	96
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	..	99⅝	100
Conn. & Pass.	142	..	142	..
Fitchburg	..	..	16	17
Fitchburg pf.	88	88½	88	88¾
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	..	30	36
Maine Central	132	..	135	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	170½	170⅝	171
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	60	..	..	..
Old Colony	..	177¾	..	177½
West End	68	69	69	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	..	1	..	1
Atlantic	18⅛	19	18⅛	19
Boston & Montana	86	86⅝	86½	87
Butte & Boston	2	2¼	..	2½
Cal. & Hecla	300	303	300	305
Franklin	10	10½	10½	11
Gold Coin	45	..	40	47½
Kearsarge	11⅛	12	11⅛	12½
Merced	7	7½	7	..
Osceola	26	..	26	26½
Pioneer	33⅝	34	33⅝	34
Quincy	113	116	114	..
Tamarack	177½	..	82	82½
Tamarack, Jr.	..	..	2½	10
Wolverine	..	6⅝	7	7¼

*BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	116	..	118	..
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	107	..	107	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	106½	..	106	..
East. 1st 6s	119¾	..	..	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	..	70	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	..	86	..	..
Mexican Cen. cn. 4s	67	68	67	68
Mexican Cen. 1st inc	..	18½	18½	..
Mexican C. 2d inc	..	9	..	9
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	119½	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	..	112⅝	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	..	83	80	85
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	68	66½	68
UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2
Bay S. G. inc. 7s	30	35	30	35

*And accrued interest.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 9th day of July, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$110,328,276	
Gold bullion	32,510,210	
Total	$142,838,486	
Net outstanding gold certificates	42,184,229	
Balance		*$100,654,257
Standard silver dollars	$367,817,728	
Silver bullion	674,644	
Total	$368,492,372	
Net outstanding silver certificates	330,700,969	
Balance		37,791,403
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,893,582	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	118,365,698	
Total	$129,259,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	129,259,280	
United States notes	116,769,004	
Net outstanding currency certificates	32,350,000	
Balance		84,419,004
Treasury notes of 1890	$34,767,522	
National bank notes	11,948,471	
Fractional silver coin	15,730,362	
Fractional currency	31	
Minor coin	1,108,908	
Deposits in National banks	16,938,052	
Bonds and interest paid	5,748,340	
Total	$86,241,676	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,822,166	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,441,520	
Disbursing officers' balances	22,509,815	
Post Office Department account	4,977,696	
Miscellaneous items	1,722,178	
Total	$46,571,875	
Balance		39,668,290
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$262,532,965

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$473,629	$3,488,458	$3,488,458
Internal revenue	690,780	4,904,598	4,904,598
Miscellaneous	26,713	568,860	568,860
Total	$1,191,122	$8,961,916	$8,961,916

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and Miscellaneous	$442,000	$3,776,000	$3,776,000
War	210,000	800,000	800,000
Navy	*80,000	2,045,000	2,045,000
Indians	20,000	218,000	218,000
Pensions	400,000	4,970,000	4,900,000
Interest	744,000	5,353,000	5,353,000
Total	$1,896,000	$17,162,000	$17,162,000
Excess of expenditures over receipts	704,876	8,200,082	8,200,082

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	......	$79,960	$79,960
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$71,345	157,290	157,290

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$427,286,919	$80,147,405	$507,434,324
This fiscal year	1,997,948	109,095	2,107,043
This month	1,997,948	109,095	2,107,043
This day	87,285	13,940	101,225

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $690,780; from customs, $473,629; miscellaneous, $26,713. The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $409,785.

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WOUNDED IN MULBERRY STREET.

Mary Pennichio May Die from Injuries Inflicted by Angelina Jerical.

Angelina Jerical of 108 Mulberry Street and Mary Pennichio quarreled yesterday and the latter was badly pounded, probably fatally.

When Angelina was arraigned in the Centre Street Court she said that when she was trundling a push cart through the alleyway of her house she almost upset it. This ruffled her temper to such an extent that she uttered several Italian oaths. A brother of Mary Pennichio called her names for swearing, and when she swore back at him he knocked her down. Some one told Mary that she was quarreling with her brother. Mary at once appeared upon the scene and began pulling her hair. Angelina said she thereupon picked up part of a broken pair of scales and threw them, hitting Mary on the head and in the abdomen. She was held to await the result of Mary's injuries.

At the Hudson Street Hospital it was found that the wound in Mary's abdomen was deep and dangerous and had apparently been made with a sharp weapon.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. 1—Banks vs. Andrews. 2—Nowalk vs. Adelsen. 3—Benedict vs. Arnoux. 4—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 5—Matter of Stewart. 6—Matter of Dasson. 7—Matter of Cuneo. 8—Matter of Harrison. 9—Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company vs. Schastey & Co. 10—Matter of Prudential Fire Association. 11—Forbes vs. Forbes. 12—Matter of Whitman. 13—Lanahan vs. Cole. 14—Matter of Broome Street. 15—Matter of Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue. 16—Matter of Hubert and Collister Streets. 17—Matter of Mott Street. 18—Matter of Sheriff and Willett Streets. 19—Matter of Thirtieth Street. 20—Matter of Seventy-sixth Street. 21—Matter of Eleventh Ward. 22—Wolf vs. Wolf. 23—Hanson vs. Marcus. 24—Kauzer vs. Chebra Ajawas, &c. 25—Katz vs. Kaiser. 26—Finch vs. Bonnell. 27—Weil vs. Heller. 28—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Barnett. 29—Sickles vs. Canary. 30—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Saranac Lake Hotel Company. 31—O'Brien vs. Union Railway Company. 32—Matter of Naegle Avenue. 33—Rossiter vs. Matsjall Basin Mining Company. 34—Thompson vs. Schloss. 35—Cisco vs. Press Publishing Company. 36—Matter of Jane and Horatio Streets. 37—Rome Brass and C. Company vs. Rubin. 38—Armour vs. Horn. 39—Signa Iron Company vs. Brown. 40—De Forest vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 41—Cameron vs. Coffin. 42—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. New-York Jockey Club. 43—Crow vs. Low. 44—Wilkens vs. Bennett. 45—Matter of Grunnel. 46—Mayer vs. Lindheim. 47—Babcock vs. Hasbrook. 48—Reggleman vs. Delle. 49—German Savings Bank vs. Low. 50—Iasigi vs. Rosenstein. 51—Machless vs. Machless. 52—Tamsen vs. Joseph. 53—People, &c., vs. Auerbach. 54—Schechter vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 55—People ex rel. Windish vs. Independent Young Men's K. Association. 56—Munroe vs. Durant. 57—Matter of Department of Public Works. 58—People, &c., vs. Doris. 59—Cotes vs. Cotes. 60—Mendels vs. Wright. 61—Matter of John Osborn, Son & Co. 62—Rogers vs. Lyman. 63—Seaboard National Bank vs. American Tract Society. 64—Reynolds vs. Smyth. 65—Culver vs. Woolsey. 66—Brady vs. Becker. 67—People, &c., vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 68—Brant vs. Haire. 69—Butterick Publishing Company vs. Standard Fashion Company. 70—Robinson vs. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned until Monday, July 27.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Michael Murphy, Cornelia H. V. Cockcroft. At 2 P. M.: Margaret A. W. Frame, Sarah E. Smith.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Scofield—Charles Donohue. Matter of Zeller—Richard M. Henry. Boyd vs. Lippman—David McClure. Kaufman vs. Kaufman—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Rogan vs. Mayor, &c.—Thomas Allison.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Charles Meyerhoff vs. Anna T. Dale—John H. Rogan.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Osborne, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

GRAUER TELLS OF THE FIRE

FORMER PARTNER OF HERSCHKOPF TESTIFIES AGAINST HIM.

Details of the Alleged Plots to Secure Insurance Whereby Human Lives Were Endangered—What Was Related of the Case in Suffolk Street, Where Lizzie Jaeger Was Burned to Death—A Witness Committed for Contempt of Court.

The trial of Adolph Herschkopf for murder in the first degree—it being charged that he started a fire at 129 Suffolk Street on May 31, 1894, which resulted in the death of Lizzie Jaeger—was continued yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

The examination of Shier Rosenbaum, a witness for the prosecution, was resumed. He was asked if he knew the whereabouts of Solomon Kleinrock, in whose saloon, at 129 Suffolk Street, the fire occurred. He said that he did not, and that the last time he saw him was about two years ago, when Kleinrock was about to start for Europe. He was asked if he was not in hiding from the police in May, 1894, and he replied that he did not know the police were looking for him. He also denied that he and Max Glueckman set the fire in Kleinrock's saloon, or that they had prepared the place for the fire.

Louis Grauer, a fire insurance adjuster, a former partner of the defendant, and a son of Max Grauer, who is now undergoing a thirty-year sentence for arson, was the important witness of the day for the prosecution. He had known the defendant for a year before the Suffolk Street fire, and they had discussed the fire a month before it occurred. Herschkopf told him that he was going to have a good many fire losses and advised the witness to leave his father and go into business with him, and they would make money. A week later, the witness said, the defendant told him that he was going to have the Kleinrock fire and Selzer's fire, and all the patronage of those that had been doing business with Adjuster Samuel Milch.

On the day after the Suffolk Street fire, the witness met the defendant in Rivington Street and said: "Herschkopf, it was a shame to have that fire so early in the morning. It was a pity to see the parents of the little girl that was burned."

The witness said that Herschkopf replied that he could not help it, and that he was going away. The witness had a talk with Policeman Charles Lenz, who was stationed at the burned building and who is under indictment in connection with the alleged incendiaries. When he told Herschkopf what the policeman had said, Herschkopf replied: "I am glad Charlie Lenz don't suspect me."

The witness then told of a conversation he had with Mrs. Herschkopf after the Suffolk Street fire, and during their talk she said: "Milch, who made so much trouble about Kleinrock's policy, now wants to adjust the loss. If my husband was a man and not a coward he would break the glasses into the blind eyes of Milch, but Adolph is only brave with me."

The witness told of going into partnership with the defendant. He said that Herschkopf told him all about Kleinrock getting out a policy, as he had no money to pay the rent on his saloon and he wanted a fire to make some. Milch was applied to for a policy. He gave a bogus one and charged $50 for it. Afterward Milch got out a genuine policy, and it was arranged that Herschkopf should adjust the loss. The defendant was to make all the arrangements to have the fire built and he was to get a man to apply the match when everything was ready.

The witness said Herschkopf had related the history of several fires which he had started, so as to adjust the losses.

On cross-examination, the witness said he had been a salesman at San Francisco until two weeks ago, when he came East at the request of Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, to attend this trial. He had also been in Cincinnati and Chicago, and at the time his father was arrested he was in hiding on Long Island. The witness said his father had been sent to prison for a fire in Canal Street. He said he knew Herschkopf was not doing a straight business when he went in with him.

Herschkopf told him there was going to be a fire in the Suffolk Street house, but he did not inform the authorities. He also knew Milch was doing a crooked business, but he did not know Kleinrock until he went into business with Herschkopf, Sept. 1, 1894. When he left New-York, in November, 1894, he said Herschkopf had told him to collect what money he could and skip, as things were getting warm.

The witness said he had nothing to do with the Suffolk Street fire, but that he and Herschkopf had something to do with the Canal Street fire, for which his father was sent to prison.

Max Glueckman was recalled, and he told how he was lured back to America by Herschkopf. He said Herschkopf was accompanied by a detective named Frank, whom the defendant had represented to him as a man from St. Louis who wanted some fires built, and would pay well for the job.

After Glueckman's evidence had been given the prosecution rested, and Lawyer Leavitt recalled Bernard Bierbergal, one of the witnesses for the prosecution. He could not identify a receipt for $400 signed by his partner, and given to Herschkopf after the fire at 105 Allen Street. Solon Reiser was also recalled, and he was asked to produce the notes of the conversations he had overheard while working for Samuel Milch, but Reiser said they had been stolen.

In his opening for the defense Lawyer Leavitt said he would prove the defendant innocent of any complicity in setting the fire at 129 Suffolk Street, and that he had adjusted the loss in a perfectly legitimate manner. He said the evidence showing incendiarism was given by men of the lowest character, and self-confessed firebugs. The Glueckmans, he said, were inspired by revenge because Herschkopf brought Max back from Europe. He characterized Reiser as a liar and a sneak, who drew on his imagination to make a little money by swearing away a man's life.

Lawyer Leavitt made a motion that one of the counts in the indictment be stricken out, as the fire started after sunrise, and there could be no arson in the first degree, and consequently no murder according to the statute. The motion was denied.

Myer Dietschek, who is jointly indicted with Herschkopf, was the first witness for the defense. He said he worked for Kleinrock and slept in a room back of the saloon. He then told how he was awakened by a report, and how he was badly burned in making his escape. In support of this statement he offered to show his scars. The witness said he had often seen Max Glueckman and Shier Rosenbaum in the saloon. He also knew Herschkopf, but he saw none of them in the saloon the night before the fire.

Mendel Heilblum of 66 Norfolk Street testified that he saw Herschkopf and his wife passing along Norfolk Street about 5 o'clock on the morning of the fire.

Benjamin Amerling, a clerk, testified that he saw Herschkopf and his wife about 10 o'clock the night before the fire in Norfolk Street.

When Gustav Krauss was called it was noticed that he had been sitting in the room listening to the testimony given by other witnesses. This was in violation of the order of the Court, and Justice Fursman committed Krauss for contempt of court. He was taken to the Tombs and court adjourned for the day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Jennings Brothers & Co., Limited, sheet steel manufacturers, owning and operating mills in Allegheny and Leechburg, Penn., have confessed judgment to H. G. Wasson, in trust for benefit of creditors to the amount of $84,265.41. Operations will be suspended pending an effort to adjust the company's financial difficulties. It is believed the creditors will not suffer loss.

—Judgment for $13,265 was entered yesterday against the E. L. Goodsell Company of 10 Jay Street, which dealt in fruits, in favor of Manuel Orozco & Co. of London, for balance due on shipments of grapes in 1895, which were sold here at auction. The Sheriff has also received an attachment against the company for $1,231 in favor of E. M. Cutler.

—The Sheriff levied yesterday upon the scenery, costumes, fixtures, &c., at Adler's Theatre, 104 and 106 Bowery, under a writ of replevin for $1,500 in favor of Isaac Lipschitz against Harry Sheff.

—A transcript of a judgment from Rochester, N. Y., was filed here yesterday against Thomas J. Reynolds for $13,017 in favor of Brotherton & Dewey.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....4:38 | Sun sets...7:32 | Moon sets... A. M.

HIGH WATER JULY 10.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
7:04 A. M.	7:23 A. M.	9:14 A. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:38 P. M.	9:27 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 10.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Augusta Victoria	Plymouth	July 3
California	Gibraltar	June 23
Campania	Liverpool	July 4
Cearense	Para	June 28
Europe	London	June 28
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	July 1
Island	Christiansand	June 27
Kansas City	Savannah	July 7
Persia	Hamburg	June 28
St. Louis	Southampton	July 4
Suram	Shields	June 28

SATURDAY, JULY 11.

Alliance	Colon	July 4
Evelyn	Gibraltar	June 26
Hibernian	Gibraltar	June 28
Iroquois	Jacksonville	July 8
Niagara	Nassau	July 7
Orinoco	Bermuda	July 9

SUNDAY, JULY 12.

Croft	Dundee	June 28
Finsbury	Gibraltar	June 24
La Normandie	Havre	July 4
Taormina	Havre	June 27

MONDAY, JULY 13.

Caribbee	St. Thomas	July 7
El Norte	New-Orleans	July 8
Georgic	Liverpool	July 3
Maasdam	Rotterdam	July 1
Seneca	Havana	July 8

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

Furnessia	Glasgow	July 4
Galileo	Hull	June 30
Jersey City	Swansea	June 30
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	July 8
Manitoba	London	July 2
Mohican	Swansea	July 1

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Seminole	July 10	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Habana	July 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Finance	July 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Rio Grande	July 10	Brunswick	Pier 21 E. R.
Alleghany	July 11	Kingston	24 State St.
Portia	July 11	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Etruria	July 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	July 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	July 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	July 11	London	1 Broadway.
Origen	July 11	No. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Phoenicia	July 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fontabelle	July 11	W'd Isl'ds	39 Broadway.
Saale	July 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	July 11	London	22 State St.
Ems	July 11	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Cuthbert	July 11	Antwerp	22 State St.
Rialto	July 11	Newcastle	22 State St.
Kansas City	July 11	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
El Rio	July 11	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Colorado	July 11	Hull	22 State St.
Louisiana	July 11	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Concho	July 11	Galveston	Pier 21 E. R.
C. of Wash'ton	July 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Havel	July 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cuba	July 14	Gonaives	24 State St.
Iroquois	July 14	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Seguranca	July 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	July 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	July 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	July 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
El Paso	July 15	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Venezuela	July 15	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Andes	July 15	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Niagara	July 16	Nassau	113 Wall St.
A. Victoria	July 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	July 16	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Algonquin	July 17	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Colorado	July 17	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Persia	July 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Manitoba	July 18	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	July 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	July 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	July 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Athos	July 18	Kingston	24 State St.
Maasdam	July 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	July 18	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Nueces	July 18	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Wordsworth	July 20	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Alliance	July 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Trave	July 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	July 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	July 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	July 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	July 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	July 24	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Scandia	July 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	July 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	July 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	July 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	July 25	London	1 Broadway.
Circassia	July 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aller	July 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	July 25	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Carib Prince	July 25	Pernamb'o	P. L., Pro. Ex.
Spree	July 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	July 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
New-York	July 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	July 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Portia	July 29	Halifax	9 State St.
Bretagne	Aug. 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Aug. 1	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Aug. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Aug. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Aug. 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Aug. 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Aug. 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werra	Aug. 8	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Aug. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Thursday, July 9.

Arrived.

SS Halle, (Ger.,) Roben, Bremen June 26, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Macknight, Cape Haiti June 23, Port au Prince 24th, Petit Goave 25th, Green Island 30th, Kingston July 2, and Port au Prince 4, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS City of Columbia, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS George W. Clyde, Jacksonville; Jamestown, Norfolk and Newport News; State of California, Glasgow; Queen Olga, Yokohama; Normannia, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Tallahassee, Savannah.

WIND—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., moderate breeze, south, clear.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following notice to mariners, relating to the Port Clinton Light Station, (Ohio,) has just been issued by the Lighthouse Board: Notice is hereby given that on or about July 15, 1896, a fixed red-lens lantern light will be established in the structure recently erected on the west pier, about 20 feet from its outer end, at the entrance of Port Clinton Harbor, south side of Lake Erie, near its westerly end. The light will illuminate 180 degrees of the horizon, and will be visible from all points of approach from the lake. The focal plane of the light will be 25¾ feet above mean lake level, and the light will be seen about eight miles in clear weather. The light will be shown from an octagonal lantern surmounting a square, pyramidal, wooden structure, with gallery at the top, on a platform on piles. The structure is yellow, with white trimmings and brown foundation timbers.

NEW-YORK, July 9.—The Lighthouse Board, Third District, notifies mariners that the bell buoy, painted black, which on April 23 last was moored for experimental purposes near the Robbins Reef Bell Buoy, New-York Upper Bay, was taken up and permanently discontinued yesterday.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 9.—SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York June 27 for Deptford and Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from Cuxhaven for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New-York June 27 for Flushing, (for orders,) passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Oevenue, (Port.,) Capt. Jansen, sld. from Lisbon for New-York June 27.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Palermo for New-York July 3 and passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Capt. Couch, sld. from Barbados for New-York July 4.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, sld. from Santos for New-York July 6.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York July 7.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York June 27, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Wilcannia, (Br.,) Capt. Pentin, from New-York June 25 for Cape Town, &c., arr. at St. Vincent yesterday.

SS Bonn, (Ger.,) Capt. Winkel, from New-York June 26, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Steanger, from New-York June 27, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 5:48 A. M. to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Willigerod, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, for New-York, via Gibraltar, sld. from Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

Alligator for Police Captain.

Acting Supt. Lawson of the Coney Island police force would like to know who sent him a live alligator as a present. The reptile, which is six feet long, arrived by express from Pensacola, Fla., Wednesday afternoon, addressed to him. James Tisdale, the colored doorman at the police station, made a temporary mud puddle in the court yard, hastily constructed a wire fence around it, and gave the big reptile a bath. The alligator seems contented.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Superior to any.
Factory Prices.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Utah Southern General Mortgage Bonds,

Utah Southern Extension First Mortgage Bonds,

Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Consolidated Five Per Cent. Bonds, and Collateral Trust Bonds,

Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern R'way Co. Capital Stock.

UNTIL JULY 15, 1896, the above-mentioned Securities may be deposited under the Plan of Reorganization upon payment of a penalty of $50 per bond and $1 per share of stock, in addition to the required assessment.

After JULY 15 deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and upon payment of a penalty of $100 per bond and $2 per Share of stock deposited.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

SAMUEL CARR, Chairman,
Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE P. BUTLER, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New-York.

July 8, 1896.

TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT

The undersigned, representing a large amount of this issue, requests other bondholders to communicate with him with a view of protecting their interests.

F. J. LISMAN,

30 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The following bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 7, 102, 148, 185, 238, 255, 300, 335, 338, 392, 396, 405, 409, 412, 408, and 500, have this day been drawn for redemption by the undersigned Trustee, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the first day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WM. MAHL, Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

DIVIDENDS.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.
63 Broadway,
New-York, June 20, 1896.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1896, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 30, 1896, and reopen July 16, 1896.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1896.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
143 Liberty St.,
New-York, July 6th, 1896.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Wednesday, July 15th, until Tuesday, July 21st.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK,
New-York, June 25, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 10, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed from July 1 to July 10, inclusive.

F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SPORTSMEN'S EXHIBITION COMPANY.

You are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the stockholders to be held at No. 313 Broadway, New-York City, on the 21st day of July, 1896, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of considering and taking action upon an agreement to consolidate this corporation with the Sportsmen's Association.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1896.

JOHN A. H. DRESSEL, Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

You are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the members to be held at No. 312 Broadway, New-York City, on the 21st day of July, 1896, at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of considering and taking action upon an agreement to consolidate this corporation with the Sportsmen's Exhibition Company.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1896.

HARRY C. PALMER, Secretary.

THE STATE BANK,
378 Grand Street.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on MONDAY, JULY 13th, 1896. The polls will be open from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CORNELL, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE CORNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1896. GEORGE BLISS, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, New-York. ja17-1aw6mF

DOANE, CHILION F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHILION F. DOANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 73, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1896. MIRIAM D. DOANE, WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, Executors. ALFRED JARETZKI, Attorney for Executors, 45 Wall Street, New-York.

FORBES, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. FORBES, late of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fourth day of June, 1896. LAURA C. BROWNING, Administratrix. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 88 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y. je19-1aw6mF

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOX, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. BENJAMIN FOX, Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ja10-1aw6mF

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY C. GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors. ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City. je12-1aw6mF

GRAY, JOHN F.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gerald Hull Gray, Louisa Wells Gray, Geraldine Hull Gray, Charles Bartlett Wells Gray, John Frederick Gray, John Frederick Gray, Jr., Elizabeth Gray, Louise Warner Brace, Dorothy Brace, Eleanor Brace, and Charles L. Brace, Jr., Elizabeth Brace, Charles Loring Brace, Mary Warner Sherwood, Avis Sherwood, May Sherwood, Henry Warner Sherwood, Henry Sherwood, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN F. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Benjamin Knower as trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the second day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. je5-1aw6wF

GUNTHER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Gwillim & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of February, 1896. LOUIS H. GUNTHER, JACOB P. GUNTHER, HENRY C. GUNTHER, Executors. GWILLIM & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executors, 150 Nassau St. f28-1aw6mF

HATHAWAY, MARGARET S.—Pursuant to an order of Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. HATHAWAY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at 146 West 92d Street, New-York City, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1896.—Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1896. BAILEY J. HATHAWAY, JR., ANNA HATHAWAY, Executors. my1-1aw6mF

HOPPER, HENRY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. HOPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. Bulkley Hubbell, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1896. EVA DELL HOPPER, Administratrix. CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mF

HURLBUT, ELLA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA C. HURLBUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of January, 1896. AUGUSTA D. CHILDS, Executrix. WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Wall Street, New-York. f7-1aw6mF

KERR, MARY E. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. F. KERR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 403, No. 60 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1896. LEONARD R. KERR, Administrator. SAMUEL G. ADAMS, Attorney for Administrator, 60 Broadway, New-York City. f21-1aw6mF

LANE, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. LANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 21, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. WELCOME G. HITCHCOCK, CHARLES HARVEY LANE, Executors. THOS. B. ODELL, Att'y for Executors, 67 Wall St., N. Y. City.

LAWSON, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Langdon Ward, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. AGNES P. LAWSON, GEORGIANNA B. BALLARD, Executrices. ap17-1aw6mF

LAWSON, MANNING F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANNING F. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of February, 1896. WILLIAM MILNE, Executor. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executor, 393 Canal Street, New-York. f28-1aw6mF

NAVARRO, JOSE SOTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SOTO NAVARRO y Urrutia, also JOSE SOTO NAVARRO, late of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, Kingdom of Spain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896. WILLIAM H. SPEER, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja24-1aw6mF

SIEFKE, HERMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN SIEFKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 201 East 77th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of May, 1896. HERMAN SIEFKE, Jr., ADALINE SIEFKE, GEORGE H. SIEFKE, Executors. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Atty. for Exrs., 3 Chambers. my29-1aw6mF

STRAHLHEIM, SIMON.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Casimir Strahlheim, Olga Furst, Alphonse Henry Furst, Mathilde Strahlheim, as guardian of Olga Furst; Henry Strahlheim, George Strahlheim, William Strahlheim, Finna Hertz, Fannie Hertz, Cecile Hertz, Dora Hertz, Robert Hertz, Jacques Hertz, Adolf Hertz, Lena Lyon, Max Lyon, Julia Raunheim, Abel Raunheim, Alice Stiebel, Andree Stiebel, Jacques Stiebel, Nicole Stiebel, René Stiebel, Heinrich Strahlheim, Hannchen Strahlheim, Siegfried Rosenberg, Arthur E. Valois, Simone Raunheim, and Pierce Raunheim, and to all persons interested in the estate of SIMON STRAHLHEIM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of September, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Mathilde Strahlheim, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. jy3-1aw6wF

This is the Problem in Advertising a Summer Hotel.

Choose your advertising medium as you choose your guests. There is not a Hotel man in this country who would not be glad to fill his Hotel with TIMES readers. And TIMES readers can only be reached by advertising in THE TIMES.

SALE OF FALL DRESS GOODS.

Over 6,000 Pieces Disposed Of at Auction—Some of the Buyers.

The pieces of foreign dress goods saved from the fire on the premises of C. A. Auffmordt & Co. were sold at auction yesterday by Townsend & Montant. There were 2,200 lots, comprising 6,450 pieces, and the sale was the first of the season for Fall goods. The prices were very satisfactory.

The goods consisted of colored crepons, suitings, novelties, mohairs, plushes, broadcloths, worsteds, serges, black batiste of various widths, black Sebastopols, Jacquards, fancy plaids, and other dress goods.

The sale, which amounted to from $75,000 to $80,000, was largely attended. The buyers represented firms from all over the country. Among those who purchased were Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester; J. N. Adam & Co., Buffalo; Penny & Gentles, St. Louis; Partridge & Netcher, Chicago; J. P. Roth, Hot Springs, Ark.; John Steinbach, Asbury Park; Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis; Shepard & Co., Philadelphia; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia; A. A. Brager, Baltimore; Louis Silber, St. Paul; Kauffman Brothers, St. Paul; D. H. Holmes, New-Orleans; Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; J. L. Branders & Sons, Omaha; Cook & Taylor, Lowell; Calendar, McAusland & Troop, Providence; Tackett & Marshall, Alexandria, Va.; B. F. De Wees, Philadelphia; M. Goldenberg, Baltimore; Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, and D. R. Heine, H. Holtz & Son, Ludwig Brothers, M. L. Bronstein John Zeller, and M. Homburger & Co. of this city.

BOYS DISMANTLE A STABLE.

It Belongs to the Countess de Castellane—No Complainant.

Arthur Kelly, twelve years old, of 2,101 Third Avenue; Herman Behrman, thirteen years old, of 203 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Milton Levy, nine years old, of 2,019 Third Avenue, and Arthur Percy, fourteen years old, of 205 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of stealing the doors, window frames, and other woodwork of the two-story brick stable, 230 and 232 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

The stable is the property of the Countess de Castellane, formerly Anna Gould, and is leased by the painters' supply firm of Isley, Doubleday & Co. A month ago the Board of Health condemned the building on account of defective sewerage and the firm vacated it. It then became the resort of tramps and a few days ago boys began to strip it of its woodwork, which they carried home for firewood.

The lessees of the building declined to go to court to make a complaint, saying that they had nothing to do with the case. In the absence of a complainant the boys were fined $1 each.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TAYLOR, CORNELIUS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS E. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of W. H. Van Steenbergh, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1896. CORDELIA MARY TAYLOR, Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Cornelius E. Taylor, deceased. W. H. VAN STEENBERGH, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall St., New-York City. f21-1aw6mF

TOPP, JOSEPH.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Franz Krahl, as executor of the last will and testament of Johann Topp, deceased; Johann Topp, Maria Topp, Maria Topp, Sr. Anna Elbers, Johann Ortmann, Elizabeth Virneberg, Katharina Patt, Josephine Binnenkamp, Sophie Uhrhahne, August Uhrhahne, Ferdinandina Kloh, Marie Kranz, Johann Uhrhahne, Pauline Topp, Sophia Topp, Valentine Topp, Frederick Topp, Kate Topp, John Topp, Michael Topp, August Topp, Conrad Topp, Mary Mambach, also known as Topp; Mary Mambach, Gertrude Topp, August Topp, Casper Heinrich Topp, Friederich Topp, the heirs and next of kin of Joseph Topp, deceased; Frederick A. Berghane, as executor of the last will and testament of Elisabeth, otherwise known as Elizabeth Topp, deceased; Ferdinand Meier, Gertrude Hoeke, Anton Vollmer, Carl Vollmer, Wilhelm Vollmer, Francisca Vollmer, Sophie Specke, Mina Maas, Joseph Gehle, Mary Mambach, the executor, heirs, and next of kin of Elisabeth, otherwise known as Elizabeth Topp, deceased; the executor or executors, administrator or administrators, executrix or executrices, administratrix or administratrices, of Mina Topp and Marie Topp, deceased sisters of Joseph Topp, deceased; unknown children, grandchildren, and issue of Sophie Topp, a deceased sister of Joseph Topp, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Emil Topp of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1869, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOSEPH TOPP, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. [L. S.] Supplemental.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner, 108 Fulton Str., New-York City. je5-1aw6wF&jy17

WATT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WATT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. WM. L. CLARK, Administrator. my1-1aw6mF

WILSON, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated the 7th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY B. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George M. Baker, No. 15 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. GRACE WILSON, WILLIAM H. FRENCH, Administrators. GEO. M. BAKER, Attorney for Administrators, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Beekman St., New-York City. jy10-1aw6mF

WOLFE, NATHANIEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1896. ADELAIDE DE MURIAS, Administratrix, C. T. A. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my8-1aw6mF

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., JULY 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of forage and straw as may be required in Dept. of the East during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1896, will be received here, and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; New-Orleans, La.; Madison Barracks, Fort Niagara, Plattsburgh Barracks, and Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Ct.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas and St. Francis Barracks, Fla., until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, August 6, 1896, and then opened. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for —— at ——." C. G. SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL ARMOR-PIERCING Shot.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., with steel armor-piercing shot—76 8-inch, 146 10-inch, 70 12-inch, all large core; 154 10-inch, small core. Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL DECK-PIERCING Shell.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 362 of 800 pounds, 100 of 1,000 pounds, steel deck-piercing shell, and 240 12-inch torpedo shell, more or less. Bids will be received for all or for part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

DULL, DRAGGING MARKETS, WITH PRICES MUCH LOWER.

Lack of Speculation and Fears Regarding the Silver Question—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull and Lower—Oats Neglected—Provisions Depressed and Dull—Cotton Quiet and Barely Steady—Coffee Steadier.

The speculative interest in grain was exceedingly tame, as awaiting the outcome of the struggle at the convention, and prices were considerably lower, with trading in good part local scalping. Provisions were depressed through free offerings of long stuff and absence of demand. Cotton was neglected and about steady. Coffee was more active and steadier on local covering.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator..........	20¼@	20½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..................	32⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring.........	$2.95	@$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter.........	3.20	@ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	16	@ 20
Pork, mess............................	7.75	@ 8.75
Lard, Western steam...............	3.85	@ 3.90
Beef, family	8.50	@ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..........	15	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4¼@	4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7....................	13	@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	5½@	7
Copper, lake	11.45	@ ..
Lead	2.97½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were without life, and prices ranged between ⅜@½c, with trading entirely of a local nature and chiefly scalping and switching, with the close weak at ⅜@⅝c decline on easier cables, freer receipts West, fair foreign selling, and local liquidation....Spot was more active at a decline of ⅜@⅝c; sales, 76,500 bushels, including, to shippers, 72,000 bushels ungraded Spring, and 3,500 bushels ungraded red, on private terms; the trade bought 1,000 bushels ungraded Spring at 61c, elevator....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2½@3c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 8c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 82,632 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 211,592 bushels; receipts, 118,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 223,628 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull, and closed weak at ⅜@½c decline, following the West and on fair receipts....Spot was ¼@½c lower, and very dull; sales, 22,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 33½c, elevator, and 12,000 bushels do at 34¼c, delivered....Receipts, 24,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 88,759 bushels....Clearances hence, 6,784 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 68,106 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were about neglected and closed easy at ⅛c decline....Spot were fairly active and firm, at unchanged prices....Sales, 122,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 21½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 20½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 22½c, with 80,000 bushels for export, at 23¼c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22c; No. 2 mixed, 20¼@20½c for 5,000 bushels; rejected white, 20c; rejected mixed, 19c; No. 2 Chicago, 21@21½c; track mixed, 21@22c; track white, 23@25½c for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 212,900 bushels; exports, 16,108 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	25,000	61½@61⅞	61½
August	....	.. @..	61⅝
September	935,000	62⅛@62⅝	62⅛
December	235,000	64 1-16@64½	64⅛
Total............	1,195,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	30,000	32½@32¾	32⅝
September	80,000	33 @33⅜	33⅛
October	25,000	33½@33¾	33⅝
Total............	135,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	20¼
August	....	.. @..	19¾
September	5,000	19⅞@..	19⅞
Total............	5,000		

FLOUR—Market unsettled and weak, with only a jobbing demand. Sales, 16,600 bbls, including of City Mills 1,200 bbls patents, 4,000 bbls clear, and 125 bbls fine, at quotations; 2,600 bbls Winter patent at $3.45@$3.75, 2,500 bbls No. 2 at $2.25@$2.40, 1,500 bbls No. 1 at $2.50@$2.60, 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.35@$3.70, 700 sacks No. 2 at $2.20, and 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.45@$2.90....Arrivals, 3,985 bbls and 9,775 sacks; exports, 11,955 bbls, and 6,905 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 19,615 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and steady; Western quoted at 31½c, free on board.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and weak at 79½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Less active and easy....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.75; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Dull and weak....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@70c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Did not offer more than slight weakness from the further material decline for lard, by reason of the close holding of the chief stocks, but there were occasional lots to be had at a decline, while under neglect from either export or home buyers; prime yellow was on offer at 24¾c, and a bid of 24½c solicited. Good off yellow at 24c asked; crude, in barrels, at 20@21c....LINSEED was in moderate demand; quoted at 35c for American, 37c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was dull and depressed; quoted at 40@41c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Had rather a bad break yesterday, especially lard. The depression was chiefly through unloading if outsiders, who had held most of the options, with the protracted weakness taking away what little confidence had been among them of reactions from the low figures, and to provoke a disposition to get out of their deals altogether. Through it all were steadily gaining stocks, here and in Europe, the outturns of the products from the hog supplies beyond all estimates, while there has been even more cautious buying than formerly on the part of the Continent and United Kingdom, despite the astonishingly low values. There was, as well, more or less restricted trading in a speculative way, as well as in actual stuff, through uncertainty over the influences from the contemplated action of the political convention. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 25,000 head. The week's hog packing, 245,000 head; same time last year, 160,000 head.

LARD—Suffered in the early trading most in the list of the products, yielding fully 20 points, coming around at the close about 5 points from the lowest. There was a good deal of long stuff thrown on the market by outsiders, who had given up hope of material reactions from the depression, in consideration of the large and steadily increasing stocks and the financial outlook. The West closed at 3.50c nominal for July; 3.55@3.72½c sold for September, closing at 3.60@3.62½c; October at 3.62½@3.77½c, closing at 3.65@3.67½c; December closed at 3.80c asked; January was at 3.95@4c, closing at 4c. Here there was a wholly nominal situation; it would not have been possible to sell cash over 3.85c. There were 3 tanks sold at 3.47½@3.50c; September option nominal; 3.90c. City steam was down; sale of 50 tcs at 3.30c; also 700 tcs, iron-bound packages, at 4.10c. Refined was inactive and lower; Continent at 4.15c; South American at 4.50c; Brazil, kegs, 5.70c; compound at 4@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Was sold off at the West 20@22½c, and closed at the lowest, on a pressure of outsiders. July there closed at $6.40; September was at $6.50@$6.70, closing at $6.50 asked; October at $6.45@$6.55, closing at $6.45; January at $7.32½@$7.40, closing at $7.32½ asked. Here there was a fair export demand at easy prices, with sales of 400 bbls mess....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $7.75@$8.25 for old, and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10; short clear, $9@$10.

CUTMEATS—In city meats, bellies were best sustained in price, as wanted for shipment to the mining regions and to England; general trading otherwise was better. Sales of 12,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c; 15,000 lb do at 4⅝c; 12,000 lb, 10-lb average, 5c; 1,400 pickled shoulders at 4⅛@4⅜c; 4,000 pickled hams at 9½@9¾c; 50 bxs clear bellies at 4¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 5c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 4⅛@4⅜c.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was on a declining market to, at the close, a loss of 10@15 points, with, at the West, July closing at 3.42½c, nominal; September was at 3.50@3.62½c, closing at 3.50c bid; October at 3.57½@3.70c, closing at 3.57½c asked; January at 3.70@3.75c, closing at 3.70c, nominal.

BEEF—English shippers were slow buyers, and general trading was light. Prices were unchanged....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—The smokers gave little attention to the market, as held above their views; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were offered here at a further decline of ⅛c....Bacon at 4¼c, 180 lb at 4⅜c, 160 lb at 4⅝c, 140 lb at 4⅞c, 120 lb at 5c, pigs at 5⅛c....Receipts at the West, 50,088 head; same time last year, 28,473 head....Chicago—Receipts, 23,000 head; fairly active; weak to 5c lower; $2.85@$3.55; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,488 head; steady; $3@$3.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,996 head; 5@10c lower; $3@$3.47½. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow; $3.25@$3.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,624 head; $2.90@$3.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady; $2.95@$3.37½. Omaha—Receipts, 5,600 head; 5@10c lower; $2.85@$3.15.

TALLOW—At length settled to 3⅛c for city, at which 180 hhds were obtained for export. There were 150 hhds besides which went in to the home trade on the usual Thursday contracts at 3⅛c. While bidding had been scarce at 3⅛c, and it would have been impossible to sell at all freely at that, yet those melters who have the largest holdings were against forcing a market, although the lot of 100 hhds sold represented an outlet from the hands of one house which had before been practically indifferent over selling. The close was 3c bid and 3⅛c asked. It looked as though in a general way there would be a disposition to sell the weekly make from now along at the market price, whatever it may be, and that where large lots were held from old productions to carry them only rather than accept the effect which would follow their pressure for sale. The weekly city production is now about 1,000 hhds, having gained a little by reason of the lapse to dullness in and lower prices for oleo oil. It is believed that the holdings of city now are slightly exceeding 4,000 hhds, although nothing definite can be learned. Country made is not salable over 3⅛c for prime, except in occasional small lots; there were 150,000 lb taken in lots at 3@3⅛c for good and prime. Edible has been sold at 3⅝@3 11-16c for 250 tcs. Chicago has become weaker, and where 3¼c had been made there for packers' grade there were further sellers at that and inaction of buyers, after taking 1,000 tcs prime packers at 3¼c. In Kansas City a line of 1,000 tcs prime packers was obtained at 2⅞c, which would equal about 3⅛c in Chicago.

STEARINE—In oleostearine the decline to 4c at Chicago, which had been noted, at which there were sellers and indifferent bidding, had no especial effect upon the New-York market by reason of its unimportant offerings for prompt delivery; the pressers here could not have obtained a bid over 4¼c. In lard stearine, Western could not have been sold over 4¼c. In oleo oil sale in Rotterdam of 100 tcs Harrison at 31 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were rather weak at the opening and lost 10 points on the easier markets abroad, but local shorts covered, and the close was steady at 10 points advance to 5 points decline, and trading more active. Havre was quiet at ¼f decline, and Hamburg steady at ¼@¾ pfennig loss....Spot Rio quiet and steady at 13c for No. 7. Sales, 700 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 1,000 bags at 10.70c; October, 500 bags at 10.25c; December, 500 bags at 10.05c; March, 250 bags at 10.05c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 500 bags at 11.75c; August, 500 bags at 11.35c; September, 500 bags at 10.75c, 2,250 bags at 10.80c; October, 1,750 bags at 10.30c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.10c; March, 500 bags at 10.05c, 250 bags at 10.10c; total, 7,250 bags. Exchange—95 points paid to exchange 250 bags of October for August; 100 points paid to exchange 750 bags of September for July; total for day, 11,500 bags. Closing prices: January, 10.05@10.15c; February, 10.05@10.15c; March, 10.05@10.10c; April, 10@10.10c; May, 9.95@10.05c; June, 9.95@10.05c; July, 11.75@11.80c; August, 11.35@11.40c; September, 10.80@10.85c; October, 10.30@10.35c; November, 10.15@10.25c; December, 10.10@10.15c.

COTTON.

Contracts were almost neglected, through absence of outside orders, and the trading was confined to local scalpers, with prices at the close 1 point up to 1 point down; Liverpool was steady at ½@1 point advance....Spot was without sales and quoted unchanged....Middling Gulf, 7 11-16c; middling uplands, 7 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
July	7.18@7.19	7.20	7.18	200
August	7.17@7.18	7.19	7.16	4,200
September	6.62@6.63	6.64	6.61	7,400
October	6.62@6.63	6.63	6.61	7,600
November	6.58@6.59	6.59	6.57	4,100
December	6.60@6.61	6.61	6.59	12,700
January	6.64@6.65	6.64	6.62	6,700
February	6.68@6.69	6.67	6.67	2,100
March	6.72@....	6.72	6.70	7,900
Total...........				52,900

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 334 bales, against 907 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Exporters had very few orders to-day for any kind of stock, and the movement on home account is light. Marrow, pea, and red kidney held steady at late quoted prices, but there was a slightly weaker tone to medium, with some offers to sell at a concession of 2½c. Other varieties are not quotably changed, but are barely steady. Green peas drag heavily. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.15; do, medium, $1.02½@$1.05; do, pea, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, red kidney, $1.05; do, turtle soup and yellow eye, $1.20; do, lima, California, $1.75@$1.77½; green peas, bbls, 72½@75c; do, bags, 67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c.

BUTTER—Supply ample; demand moderate; fancy steady....Western creamery, 11½@15c; extra, 15c; State creamery 11½@15c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Fairly active; steady....State, large, full cream, 5½@6¾c; small, new, 5½@7c; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1½@2c.

EGGS—Quality irregular; fancy steady....State, 13c; Western, 10½@12c; do, case, $1.50@$2.85.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are more plenty, and meeting a fair demand when of good quality; windfalls and imperfect stock dull and offered at low figures. A liberal supply of far Southern peaches to-day, only a few of which have been placed on the market, stock coming out late. Prices steady for fancy, but the receipts are still largely of medium size, and of irregular condition, and most sales are in range of $1@$2 per carrier. Maryland and Delaware, early sorts, move very slowly as quoted. A few fancy South Carolina Moore's early grapes, and a few extra Florida Niagara bring good prices, but most of the receipts of Southern grapes are of very poor quality and common kinds, and all such are hard to sell at any price; it is useless to make shipments of any but fancy quality. Blackberries still in excessive supply, and extremely cheap. Huckleberries also moving slowly at low prices. Currants in fair demand. Raspberries still overplenty, and selling at any reasonable bid. Muskmelons are in large supply, and mostly inferior; fancy would sell well, but it is useless to send poor goods; they do not bring expenses. Watermelons firm under light receipts, a few extra fancy large have been placed above quotations. We quote: Apples, nearby, per bbl, $1@$2; do, Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 60@90c; peaches, Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 50c@$1; per basket, 40@65c; do, far Southern, per carrier, $1@$2.50; pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $2@$4; do, nearby cooking pears, $1.50@$2.50; cherries, sour, per lb, 6@7c; per basket, 40@50c; plums, Maryland and Delaware Beach, per quart, 3@3½c; grapes, South Carolina, Moore's Early, per 25-lb case, $1.50@$2; Florida Niagara, per case, $1@$3.50; common kinds and poor qualities, per carrier, 40@75c; do, per basket, 10@25c; blackberries, Jersey, per quart, 2@5c; Maryland and Delaware, 2@4c; gooseberries, extra fancy, large, per quart, 8c; do, large, 4@5c; do, ordinary, 3c; huckleberries, State and Pennsylvania mountain, per quart, 8@10c; per basket, 60@85c; Jersey, per quart, 5@8c; Maryland and Delaware, 4@7c; North Carolina, 5@6c; currants, per quart, 4@6c; per lb, 4@5c; raspberries, up-river, per pint, 2½@3½c; per 3 to quart cup, 2@3c; per 4 to quart cup, 1¼@2c; Jersey, per pint, 2@3½c; blackcap, 2@3c; muskmelons, per bbl, 75c@$2.50; North Carolina, 50c@$1.75; Charleston, per basket, 40@75c; watermelons, per carload, $100@$200; do, per 100, $10@$23; pineapples, Florida, Puerto Ricos, each, 25@50c; do, Queen, per 100, $8@$12; do, Red Spanish, $6@$11.

DRIED—There is a very light movement in all grades of evaporated apples. Jobbing trade wants are usually small at this season of the year, and the export trade seems to be largely over. The few sales that are making are in the range of previous prices, and it is generally thought that the light holdings will be worked off before the receipt of new stock, without the necessity of much change in values. Some interest is manifest in futures, and shippers are trying to buy prime wood-dried stock, October delivery, at 5c; makers are refusing this, but offer to sell considerable lines at 5½c. Sun-dried, sliced, and coarse-cut apples are not much wanted, and are no more than steady. Raspberries in buyers' favor. Blackberries steady. Huckleberries relatively scarce and firm. Cherries held with some confidence, but not moving at present. California apricots in fair demand; we see samples of new Royals, for which 8½@9c is asked. Prunes continue to sell pretty well. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 6¼c; do, prime to choice, 5@5½c; do, common to fair, 3@4½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2⅜c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3¼c; do, State and Western, 2¼@3½c; cores and skins, 3@3½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 3@6c; do, unpeeled, 1¾@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 16c; cherries, 9½@10½c; huckleberries, 5¼@6c; blackberries, 5½@6c; plums, State, 4@4½c; do, Southern, 4c; apricots, 8@11c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@14c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, 3½@8½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 1 car. Demand was fairly active and offerings are working out at unchanged prices. Turkeys show some weakness, with 8c seldom exceeded. Choice ducks and geese steady, but poor, thin stock neglected. Pigeons plenty and low. We quote: Spring chickens, local, per lb, 12@18c; do, Western, 11@13c; do, Southern, 10@11c; fowls, per lb, 10c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 8@8½c; ducks, Western, per pair, 70@75c; do, Southern, 50@60c; geese, Western, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, 90c@$1; pigeons, old, per pair, 30c; do, young, 20c. DRESSED—The supply of Western dressed fowls and chickens is comparatively moderate, but the bulk of the offerings are of undesirable quality, the fowls running too heavy and the chickens too small, while a considerable quantity is more or less out of condition, both of fresh arrivals and carried-over stock. There is a fair call for strictly choice fowls and chickens, and such grades are gradually cleaning up at about steady prices, but for all under grades the market is very low and prices low and irregular. Dry-picked Western chickens continue in moderate supply, but rarely any more desirable than scalded; such grades very dull, but choice, well-grown and plump sell readily at full prices. Nearly all the near-by chickens arriving are of undesirable quality and have very little outlet, though fancy are scarce and would sell readily if here. Spring ducks continue plenty, dull, and weak. Eastern geese about steady. Turkeys sell fairly at unchanged prices. Choice squabs firm but small and dark irregular. We quote: Turkeys, prime mixed weights, 10c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia dry picked, selected, 16@18c; do, ordinary, 11@14c; do, Pennsylvania, 12@16c; do, Western dry picked, choice, 12@14c; do, small, 8@11c; do, Western, scalded, choice, 10½@11c; do, small, 9@10c; fowls, Western dry picked, choice, 9@9½c; do, scalded, 9c; fowls and chickens, Western, poor to fair, 7@8c; old cocks, 5c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 13@14c; Spring geese, Eastern, 18@19c; squabs, per dozen, $1.25@$2.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts rather moderate, and, with trade quite active, the higher grades of hay show some improvement. Straw quiet and without new feature. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 80@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@70c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 90c@$1.05; do, short rye, 60@70c; do, tangled rye 60@70c; do, oat, 45@50c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

VEGETABLES—Fair demand for potatoes. Steady....Potatoes, Southern, 75c@$1.12; Long Island, $1.25; sweets, $2@$3; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$3.00; onions, new, per bbl, $1@$1.75; tomatoes, per carrier, 25c@$1; string beans, per bag, 25@37c; asparagus, per dozen bunches, 50c@$1.50; cucumbers, per basket, 60@75c; corn, per 100, 50c@$1.25; peas, bag, 50c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market steady on a light demand for local use....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@35c; Barbados, jobbing, 25@27c.

RICE—Business very fair at full late prices....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2⅞@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4⅝c; Japan, 4@4⅝c; Java, 3¾@3⅞c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was easier and more active. Sales, 3,100 tons centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅜c, and 3,700 tons Mauritius, 86° test, at 2 7-16c, all at the breakwater....Refined fairly active and steady....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 2⅞c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅜c....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4¾c; off A, 4¼@4⅝c; softs, 3¾@4 3-16c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—A generally slow market and prices unchanged....Quoted: New-York State, crop of 1896, choice, 7@8c; common to prime do, 3@6½c; Pacific coast, crop of 1896, choice, 6@7c; common to prime, 3@5½c.

HIDES—Demand good and values quoted firm....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 6½@7¼c.

LEATHER—Market firm and a very fair trade reported....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20@21c; do, seconds, 18@19c; acids, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin dull at 13.50c. Copper quiet at 11.45c. Lead steady at 2.97½c. Spelter quiet at 4.07½c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Again easier and very quiet....Southern, regular, 24¾c; machine-made, barrels, 25½c.

RESIN—Market easy and trading light....Common to good strained, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.70@$1.75; F, $1.82½@$1.85; G, $1.85@$1.87½; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.07½; W G, $2.25@$2.30; W W, $2.45@$2.50.

WILMINGTON, July 9.—Resin firm; strained, $1.32½; good strained, $1.37½. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 22½c; irregular, 22c. Tar quiet at $1.15. Crude turpentine dull; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.70; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—Turpentine firm; 23c; sales, none. Resin firm; sales, none; A, B, C, D, E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.45; H, $1.50; I, $1.55; K, $1.60; M, $1.70; N, $1.80; window glass, $1.90; water white, $2.

SAVANNAH, July 9.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 23⅛c; sales, 504 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was in better request at firm rates....Engagements—To Hamburg, 30,000 bushels oats at 4¼c; to Bristol, 20,000 bushels oats at 1s 9d; to Liverpool, 6 loads grain at 2d....Charters included: British steamer, general cargo, Java to the United Kingdom, Continent, or United States, 22s, chartered abroad; British steamer, grain, San Francisco to two ports in United Kingdom, at or about 27s 6d, August; British steamer, (previously,) grain, New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, including Rouen, 10s net form, July and August; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 35s, Havre or Bremen, 36s 3d, two voyages, beginning September and October; British steamer, phosphate, Brunswick to Rotterdam, 13s 10½d, chartered abroad; British steamer, phosphate, Coosan to Cork and Dublin, 12s 6d, August and September, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Bilbao to Philadelphia, 10s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, general cargo, Virginia to Dublin and Belfast, on private terms; British steamer, general cargo, Virginia to Rotterdam, on private terms; British steamer, deals, St. John, N. B., to west coast of England, 38s; German steamer, cotton, &c., New-Orleans to the Continent, berthed for August; British steamer, general cargo, Virginia to Hamburg, on private terms; British steamer, 751 tons, West India, time charter, 12 months, on private terms; British steamer, 1,446 tons, same, 3 months, £700 per month; Norwegian bark, 5,000 bbls refined petroleum, hence to the United Kingdom, Continent, or Baltic, on private terms; British ship, 9,000 bbls refined petroleum, hence to Dublin, 2s 6d; Danish brig, 1,300 bbls refined petroleum, hence to a Danish port, 3s; Danish bark, 628 tons, general cargo, hence to Brisbane, £1,350; Portuguese bark, 3,000 bbls refined petroleum, Philadelphia to Portugal, on private terms; British ship, grain, Portland, Oregon, to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, 31s 3d, less 1s 3d direct, October; British bark, lumber, Boston to Montevideo, $7, or Buenos Ayres, $7.50; British brig, lumber, Tusket, N. S., to Havana, $6.50; schooner, bagging, hence to Charleston, 6c per half roll; two schooners, lumber, Brunswick to New-York, $4.40 and $4.50, respectively; schooner, oak ties, Charleston to Philadelphia, 19c, coal out, 65c; schooner, phosphate rock, Charleston to New-York, $1.90; schooner, cement, Rondout to Portland, 15c; schooner, cement, Rondout to Boston, 14c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Speculative stagnation continued to reign in the grain and provision markets to-day. Convention news attracted vastly more attention than the market gossip, and the trading was totally devoid of interest or importance. What business was transacted indicated a lack of strength, which was ascribed to a weak stock market at New-York and to generally favorable crop advices. Liverpool cables were higher and Continental irregular. Receipts were 121 cars at Chicago and 403 in the Northwest. Inspections from store were 53,400 bushels, and export clearances 332,975 bushels. September wheat opened from 56⅞c to 56¾c, declined to 56⅛@56¼c, where it closed, ⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat was ½@⅝c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 612,764 bushels; shipments, 538,450 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 223,628 bushels; shipments, 211,592 bushels.

CORN—Was dull and weak. The tone and inspiration were derived from wheat, and the inaction was due to the same cause operating in the other commodities. Receipts were 502 cars, and 309,245 bushels were taken from store. Exports amounted to 93,820 bushels. Liverpool cables were steady. September corn opened at 27@27⅛c, sold between 27⅛c and 26¾c, closing at 26⅞c asked, ¼c under yesterday. Cash corn was easy and ¼c lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 308,297 bushels; shipments, 419,770 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 88,759 bushels.

OATS—Were in the same position relatively as the other grains. They were both weak and dull, with practically the same agents working to those results. September closed ⅛c under yesterday. Receipts were 163 cars, and 227,000 bushels were taken from store. Cash oats were weak and ⅛c lower.

RYE—Was quiet and steady. The weakness of wheat was the controlling influence. Receipts were 6 cars. No. 2 to go to store sold at 31½@31¾c, and No. 3 at 28½c. No. 3 by sample sold at 29½c; July, 31½c, nominal; August, 31¼c nominal; September, 31½c.

BARLEY—Was slow and steady. Offerings were light and the demand limited. Receipts were 2 cars. Common to choice ranged from 18c to 32c.

PROVISIONS—Free offerings and poor demand characterized the trade in provisions. Prices were weak and declining, the primary influence being a lower hog market. September pork closed 20c lower, September lard and ribs each 15c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easy. Liverpool quoted 3d decline on lard. Receipts were light and the shipments moderate. The cash market was fairly active and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 217 cars; corn, 490 cars; oats, 190 cars; hogs, 24,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Lake rates were dull and lower, with charters of corn to Buffalo at 1c.

HIDES—Were quiet and firm. Packers' hides were quoted as follows: Native, heavy, 8⅜c asked; light, 7¾c asked; native cows, heavy, 7½c asked; light, 7½c asked; butt brands, heavy, 8¼c asked; light, 7½c asked; Colorados, heavy, 7½c asked; light, 6½c asked; Texas, heavy, 8¾c asked; light, 8¼c asked.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
July	55⅝@..	55⅞@..	55 @..	55 @55¼
Sept.	56⅜@56⅞	56⅞@..	56¼@56⅜	56⅛@56¼
Dec.	58⅝@58⅞	58⅞@..	58⅛@58¼	58⅛@58¼
Corn, No. 2—				
July	26¼@..	26½@..	26¼@..	26⅜@..
Sept.	27 @27⅛	27⅛@..	26⅝@..	26⅞@..
May	29⅜@..	29½@..	29¼@29⅜	29¼@29⅜
Oats, No. 2—				
July	15½@..	15½@..	15⅛@..	15⅛@..
Sept.	15⅝@..	15⅝@..	15¼@..	15¼@15⅜
May	18 @18⅛	18⅛@..	17⅞@..	18 @..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$6.65	$6.70	$6.50	$6.50
Oct.	6.55	6.57½	6.42½	6.45
Jan.	7.40	7.42½	7.30	7.32½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.72½	3.72½	3.55	3.60
Oct.	3.77½	3.77½	3.60	3.67½
Jan.	3.97½	4.00	3.95	4.00
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.62½	3.62½	3.50	3.50
Oct.	3.70	3.70	3.57½	3.57½
Jan.	3.75	3.75	3.70	3.70

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour was dull and steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 55⅛@55⅞c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55c, by sample; No. 2 red, 56¾@57c; No. 2 corn, 26⅜@26⅝c; No. 2 oats, 15⅜@15⅝c; No. 2 rye, 31¼@31¾c; No. 2 barley, 32c; No. 1 flaxseed, 71c; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $6.50@$6.55; lard, per 100 lb, $3.50; short rib sides, (loose,) $3.45@$3.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.75@$4; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.62½@$3.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.57; granulated, $4.95; standard A, $4.57; linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 39c; boiled, 41c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	6,849	5,426
Wheat, bushels	40,300	10,642
Corn, bushels	200,810	373,730
Oats, bushels	244,760	248,047
Rye, bushels	3,350	620
Barley, bushels	7,150	1,502

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 14½c; firsts, 13@14c; seconds, 10@12c. Eggs steady; fresh stock, 9½@12½c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—September wheat opened at 53⅝c, broke to 53⅜c, and closed at 53⅜@53½c; December opened at 55⅜c and closed at 55⅛c. Cash wheat: The demand was quite active; local millers paid a premium of 1c over September for spot No. 1 Northern; No. 2 Northern sold at ½@¾c under No. 1 Northern; No. 3 sold at 2c under standard; receipts, 178 cars; shipments, 63 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 55c; No. 1 Northern, 54c; No. 2 Northern, 53¼c. Flour steady; patents, $3.15@$3.45; bakers', $2.25@$2.35; production, 38,000 bbls; shipments, 35,313 bbls. Millstuffs—Market barely steady; bran in bulk quoted at $4.50; shorts, do; middlings, $8.

BUFFALO, July 9.—Spring wheat in fair demand; No. 1 hard, 62¼@62½c; No. 1 Northern, 60@60½c. Winter wheat quiet; easy; No. 2 red, on track, 62½c; do, in store, 63½c, asked; No. 2 red, 59c; No. 1 white, 64c. Corn—Light demand; No. 2 yellow, 31½c; No. 3 do, 31¼@31½c; No. 2 corn, 31c; No. 3 corn, 30½c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 30½c. Oats steady; fair demand; No. 2 white, 20¼@20½c; No. 3 white, 18¾@19c; No. 4 white, 18½c; No. 2 mixed, 18½c; No. 2 white, 20½c, on track. Canal freights steady; unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 13,800 bbls; wheat, 118,000 bushels; oats, 55,000 bushels. Shipments by Rail—Flour, 48,000 bbls; wheat, 139,000 bushels; corn, 216,000 bushels; oats 225,000 bushels; barley, 19,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 56,600 bushels; corn, 17,500 bushels; oats, 135,900 bushels; barley, 40,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—Wheat opened quiet and weak; September opened at 56¾c, fell to 56⅛c, and closed at 56¼c: cash ranged 1c below; sample wheat quiet; No. 1 Northern, 58¼@58¾c; No. 2 do, 57¾c. Barley samples steady and quiet; No. 3, 23c; extra, No. 3, 28c. Rye unchanged. Flour quiet and steady on the basis of $3.55@$3.65 for hard Spring patents in wood. Millstuffs steady at $6.75 for sacked bran; $6.50 for coarse middlings, and $8.75@$9 for fine white. Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bbls; wheat, 14,950 bushels; barley, 4,800 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,585 bbls; wheat, 1,300 bushels.

DULUTH, July 9.—The market was weak at the opening to-day. The bearish Michigan crop report seemed to have some influence, and increased receipts of Winter wheat points also affected it. The opening was ⅛c off the close, at 57c. The market sold down to 57⅛c, and climbed back to ¾, closing at 56⅝c bid. Cash sales were 150,000 bushels, the mills taking 20,000 bushels July, and paid ½c under September, and the shippers paid July price. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 57¼c; No. 1 Northern, 56½c; No. 2 Northern, 52¾@54¾c; No. 3 Spring, 51¾@52¾c; rejected, 47¾@52¾c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 57¼c; No. 1 Northern, 56¼c; July, No. 1 hard, 57¼c; No. 1 Northern, 56¼c; September, No. 1 Northern, 56⅝c; December, No. 1 Northern, 57⅝c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1896.

BEEVES—Receipts were 36½ cars, or 603 head, all for a west side slaughterer with the exception of 31 head; no trading; feeling steady; city dressed native sides quiet at 6¼@7¼c per pound, a few extra carcasses selling at 7½c. No later cable advices. Shipments to-day, 121 cattle on the Brooklyn City to Bristol for Meyer & Houseman. No further shipments reported until Saturday.

CALVES—Receipts, 792 head, of which 687 head were on sale. Demand fair at a shade advance over yesterday's closing prices for veals, while buttermilks were a fraction lower. All sold at $3.50@$5.25 per 100 lb for poor to choice veals; $3 for culls, and $2.50@$2.75 for buttermilk calves. Dressed calves slow at generally steady prices. Country-dressed veals sold at 5@7c per pound; city-dressed at 5½@8c; little calves at 4¼@5½c; dressed buttermilks at 4½@5c; dressed grassers at 3½@4c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 15 cars, or 3,622 head, all for the market, and 3½ cars were held over Wednesday, making 18½ cars on sale. Sheep were scarce and 15@25c higher, and lambs, quality considered, sold early in the day at stronger prices, but the feeling was weak at the close, owing to expected liberal receipts to-morrow. Two cars were held over. Common to prime sheep sold at $3@$4.50 per 100 lb; a little bunch of choice heavy do at $4.62½; inferior to prime lambs at $4.25@$6.50, including 2 decks of Maryland lambs at the outside figures. Dressed mutton firmer at 5½@8½c per pound; dressed lambs steady at 8½@12c.

HOGS—Receipts were 14 cars, or 2,209 head, including 331 head for sale; market lower at $3.60@$4 for common heavy to good light hogs. Good to choice light State pigs would sell at $4.10@$4.20. Country dressed steady.

BUFFALO, July 9.—Cattle—Receipts for past 24 hours, 1,386 head; total for week thus far, 9,504 head; for same time last week, 9,128 head; consigned through, 1,362 head; to New-York, 1,280 head; on sale, 24 head; market opened steady and firm; closed steady; cows and heifers, $3.40@$3.65; light steers and heifers, $3.35@$3.40; fair State cows, $2.65@$2.75; veals steady; good, $4@$6.25; choice, $6.50@$4.75; common to fair, $3.25@$3.85. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 5,920 head; total for week thus far, 34,080 head; for same time last week, 24,496 head; consigned through, 1,120 head; to New-York, 2,772 head; on sale, 4,800 head; market opened very dull and 5c lower; closed dull and weak to 5c lower, with several decks of late arrivals unsold; Yorkers, good weights, $3.65@$3.70; light lots and pigs, $3.75@$3.77½; mixed packers, $3.55@$3.60; medium weights, $3.45@$3.50; heavy grades, $3.30@$3.40; roughs, $2.80@$3; stags, $2@$2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for past 24 hours, 3,800 head; total for week thus far, 14,800 head; for same time last week, 25,400 head; consigned through, 2,000 head; to New-York, 8,000 head; on sale, 2,000 head; market opened active and 15@20c higher; closed firm, with all sold; prime to fancy lambs, $5.90@$6.25; fair to good, $5.25@$5.80; culls and common, $3.25@$5; mixed sheep, good, $3.85@$4.15; culls to fair, $1.50@$4.65; choice wethers, $4.30@$4.35; heavy export ewes, $4.20@$4.25; no extra heavy wethers here.

EAST LIBERTY, July 9.—Cattle—Market steady; prime, $4.35@$4.40; good, $4.20@$4.30; tidy, $4@$4.15; fair, $3.50@$3.80; common, $3@$3.50; rough fat, $3@$3.85; bulls, stags, and cows, $2@$3.25; heifers, $2@$4; bologna cows, per head, $5@$15; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Prices unchanged; prime light, $3.85@$3.90; best medium, $3.75@$3.80; heavy hogs, $3.25@$3.35; roughs, as to quality and weight, $2@$3.25. Sheep—Market steady; prime, $4@$4.15; good, $3.80@$3.90; fair, $3.35@$3.70; common, $2.20@$3; culls, $1@$2; choice yearlings, $3.75@$4.25; common to good yearlings, $2.50@$3.50; choice lambs, $5@$5.25; common to good lambs, $3.50@$4.50; veal calves, $5@$5.50; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; market opened weak; closed 10@15c lower; light and pigs, $3.15@$3.35; medium, $3.05@$3.15; heavy, $2.95@$3.10. Cattle—Receipts, 3,200 head; market slow; native steers, best, $3.95@$4.25; fair to good, $3@$3.95; cows and heifers, best, $2.80@$3.30; fair to good, $1.80@$2.80; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.60; Texas and Western, $2.60@$3.35; calves, $4@$7. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market firm.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—National Stock Yards: Cattle—Receipts, 927 head; market steady to strong; native steers, $3.10@$4.15; cows, $1.40; Texas steers, $2.70@$3.10; cows, $2.50@$2.70. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market 5@10c lower; light, $3.20@$3.47½; mixed, $3@$3.40; heavy, $2.10@$3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 4,686 head; market steady to firm; native sheep, $3; native mixed, $3.25; lambs, $4@$4.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 9,500 head; market generally weak; common to extra steers, $3.40@$4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.85; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.30; calves, $3@$5.35; Texans, $1.75@$3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 23,000 head; market 5@10c lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.05@$3.35; common to choice mixed, $3.15@$3.45; choice assorted, $3.45@$3.50; light, $3.25@$3.55; pigs, $2.75@$3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,000 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $2@$4; lambs, $3@$6.40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at 47s 6d; prime mess easy at 37s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 45s; do, medium, dull at 38s 9d. Hams—Short-cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 24s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 25s; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 24s; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, dull at 23s; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, steady at 23s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 23s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s. Lard—Prime, Western, spot, dull at 20s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, easy at 34s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, steady at 16s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 19s 6d. Resin—Common, firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 1d; No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 4s 10d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 2s 11d; July steady at 2s 11d; August steady at 2s 11¼d; September steady at 2s 11½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 6s 6d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 25@45s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 57-64@3 58-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 55-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 50-64@3 51-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 43-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 39-64@3 40-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 38-64@3 39-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 38-64@3 39-64d, value; January and February delivery, 3 38-64@3 39-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 39-64@3 40-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 41-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 42-64, buyers.

LONDON, July 9—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 29s 9d per quarter; July shipment, via Cape, 29s 6d. Linseed oil, 17s 1½d @17s 3d per cwt. Refined petroleum, 5⅜@5 7-16d per gallon. Sugar, 11s 6d per cwt. for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96°, and 9s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 9s 10½d; October, 10s 3¾d.

LONDON, July 9.—To-day's wool sales were conducted by Du Croz, Doxat & Co., Thomas & Co., and Windeler & Co. The offerings were 12,467 bales. There was a poor catalogue, but the competition and attendance of buyers were good. Superior wools were in good request, but inferior wools were slightly irregular. The sales and prices to-day were: New South Wales—2,000 bales; scoured, 7d@1s 3¼d; locks and pieces, 7d@1s 2d; greasy, 5½@10d; locks and pieces, 5¼@7¼d. Queensland—2,300 bales; scoured, 9¼d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 8½@1s 2d; greasy, 5¾@10d; locks and pieces, 6¼@8d. Victoria—1,800 bales; scoured, 1¼d@1s 4d; locks and pieces, 5¼d@1s ¼d; greasy, 5¾@1s 2½d; locks and pieces, 5¼@8¼d. South Australia—200 bales; scoured, 1s ½d@1s 1½d; locks and pieces, 6@8½d; greasy, 5@5¾d. West Australia—300 bales; scoured, 10½d@1s; greasy, 6½@8½d. Tasmania—1,600 bales; scoured, 6@10½d; locks and pieces, 6¾@8d; greasy, 6½@11d; locks and pieces, 3¾@7¼d. New-Zealand—3,000 bales; scoured, 7d@1s 8½d; locks and pieces, 7¼d@1s 1½d; greasy, 6¼@10d; locks and pieces, 5½@8d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—500 bales; scoured, 6d@1s 1½d; greasy, 4¼@7¼d.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 9.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 9-16c; low middling, 6 5-16c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 59 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 98 bales; coastwise, 1,079 bales; sales, none; stock, 9,877 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; good middling, 7½c; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅛c; net and gross receipts, 195 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 62,638 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, none; exports, coastwise, 625 bales; sales, 101 bales; stock, 8,730 bales.

M'CAFFERTY TO GO ABROAD

THE OWNER-JOCKEY TO RETIRE FROM AMERICAN TURF.

He Rode the Only Two Successful Favorites at Sheepshead Bay Yesterday, Winning the Vernal Stakes with Winged Foot and a Six-Furlong Dash with Gotham—Two Falls in a Steeplechase, but No One Badly Hurt.

Ever since his appearance here from the West there has been in certain quarters a disposition to "jump on" J. J. McCafferty. He has been derided as a jockey and made sport of as a trainer. The silent McCafferty has kept very quiet all through it; has gone on attending to his business; has kept on winning races, and can very well afford to laugh at the people who have been making sport of him.

Some of these astute critics were considerably surprised yesterday when this same McCafferty won the only two races at the Sheepshead Bay track that were won by favorites. He won the Vernal Stakes for two-year-old fillies with Winged Foot, the winner of the Great Trial Stakes and the Pansy Stakes, and also won a handicap at six furlongs with Gotham, which he bought for $6,100 at the recent sale of Col. Ruppert's racing stable. Both were strong favorites at odds on, and the fact that McCafferty did not back his filly for the stakes disproves the often-heard slur that McCafferty only rides well when he has his money on at a satisfactory price. McCafferty did not back Winged Foot at 1 to 2, which was the opening price offered, because he did not think these fair odds against her, and so the price receded to 7 to 10, at which it closed, for people generally thought the race a good thing for Winged Foot, even if her owner was not so sure.

In the two races that he won, McCafferty showed that his skill as a jockey is the equal of that of any of the lads riding to-day. In the Winged Foot race his skill as a finisher was shown by the sharpest kind of a fight that he had against Clayton, who rode Distinction, and who was only beaten by a nose for the money. In the Gotham race he showed ability of an entirely different sort, riding a patient, waiting race, which showed rare judgment, as he made his run at just the right instant to land the money safely from Tremargo, who had raced himself to a standstill in front of the field, and had nothing left to finish with. McCafferty barely moved on his horse from the start, and his riding should have been an object lesson to most of the other jockeys that ride about here.

All of which leads up to the point of this story, which is that when McCafferty leaves the tracks hereabout he will be greatly missed. This may be his last season in the saddle, as he says that at the close of the present season he expects to sell all his horses and retire from racing for a time at least. McCafferty has worked hard ever since he was a lad and is anxious for a rest. So when the racing season is ended he will retire as owner, trainer, and jockey and sail for Europe, where he will spend the Winter and possibly remain all next Summer. He will not race there, but will allow others to race for his amusement if he can find it possible to keep out of the saddle. He expected to spend this Summer in England, but an offer he had made for a batch of yearlings was unexpectedly accepted, and so he remained here for this year's campaign, which has proved so successful to him. McCafferty is not at all a bad sort, and there are many race-goers who will wish him luck in his plans for the future.

The sensation of the day, aside from McCafferty's brilliant work in the saddle, was the complete collapse of St. Maxim in the race for the Long Island Handicap at a mile and an eighth, for which he was the favorite, with Taral in the saddle. Just as the horses were making the turn to the homestretch, and when Taral called on the horse for an effort to catch the leaders, St. Maxim faltered, and then Taral says he felt the horse give way in one of his fore legs. Taral at once pulled up, and St. Maxim hobbled home as best he could on his three sound legs, finishing far behind Lucania, who won the race rather easily from Nanki Pooh and Connoisseur. Taral dismounted and led the horse back to the judges' stand to weigh out. St. Maxim was plainly badly lamed in his right fore leg, and the chances are that the horse will never race again.

Lady Inez, the Western filly that M. F. Dwyer purchased recently, made her first appearance on an Eastern track in the race won by Gotham, and did not create a very good impression. She was slow to get in motion, was badly outrun in the first three furlongs, but got to going in time to get third money from Harpsichord, after a furious drive by Sims through the stretch.

The steeplechase, which wound up the day's sport, was a very pretty contest, with its field of eleven starters. It was won by Decapod, the extreme outsider in the speculation, who cantered in at the finish, five lengths before Winship, who beat Marcus a head for the place. A bad fumble at the bank probably defeated the Canadian horse Lawyer, which was the good thing for the race. Red Pat fell at the end of about two miles, and threw Dunlap so hard that his shoulder was dislocated. Marble got a bad fall at the last jump, and Leonard was so stunned by his stumble that he was insensible for some ten minutes. He escaped other injury, however. The horse was also "knocked out" by the tumble, and lay as if dead for quite a while, but eventually turned up all right and walked away to the stable, apparently none the worse for his fall.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—1:02 1-5.
1—Break o' Day, A. J. Joyner's b. f., by The Bard-Dawn, 95, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1....(Powers)
2—Remp, W. M. Wallace's ch. c., 105, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Clayton)
3—Full Speed, Kensico Stable's br. c., 109, 7 to 1....(Doggett)
Won by a head; a head between second and third.
Nana H., 99, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Albanian, 104, 2 to 1, (Sloan;) Dr. Jim, 95, 6 to 1, (Hewitt;) Naughty Girl, 97, 30 to 1, (Gifford;) Lady Looram, 99, 20 to 1, (Gardner;) Ellerdie, 95, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Fratello, 98, 60 to 1, (Harrison;) Florian, 99, 40 to 1, (Keefe;) Mohawk Prince, 104, 8 to 1, (Hart;) Spoons, 100, 100 to 1, (Coudrier;) Robbie W., 112, 60 to 1, (M. Bergen,) and Michael G., 108, 40 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran, and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. For non-winners at the meeting. Time—1:42.
1—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. h., 4 years, by St. Blaise-Flavina, 97 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1....(Hirsch)
2—Agitator, J. H. McCormick's ch. h., 4, 109, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5....(Sims)
3—Halfling, J. E. Seagram's b. h., 4, 98, 10 to 1....(Powers)
Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.
Volley, 85, 30 to 1, (Maber;) Hornpipe, 107, 7 to 5, (Hamilton;) Chugnut, 81, 10 to 1, (Powers,) and Harry Shannon, 85, 20 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Vernal Stakes, of $2,000; for two-year-old fillies. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.
1—Winged Foot, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., by Buchanan-Longshore, 125 pounds, 7 to 10 and out....(McCafferty)
2—Distinction, Brookdale Stable's b. f., 108, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1....(Clayton)
3—Divide, Kensico Stable's ch. f., 120, 10 to 1....(Doggett)
Won by a nose; three lengths between second and third.
Casseopia, 125, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Royal Rose, 122, 3 to 1, (Sims,) and Leonore, 109, 40 to 1, (M. Bergen,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Long Island Handicap, of $2,000. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.
1—Lucania, J. W. Rogers's b. m., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Schoolgirl, 106 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1....(Sloan)
2—Nanki Pooh, Erie Stable's br. h., 4, 114, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2....(Doggett)
3—Connoisseur, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 4, 96, 5 to 1....(O'Leary)
Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.
Tinge, 4, 102, 8 to 1, (Ryers;) Roundsman, 3, 105, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Hanwell, 4, 112, 15 to 1, (Griffin;) St. Maxim, 5, 128, 2 to 1, (Taral;) and Peacemaker, 5, 104, 12 to 1, (Hill,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Handicap. Time—1:15.
1—Gotham, J. J. McCafferty's ch. h., 4 years, by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 122 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3....(McCafferty)
2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. c., 3, 95, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1....(O'Leary)
3—Lady Inez, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 3, 105, 11 to 5....(Sims)
Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.
Harpsichord, 3, 89, 20 to 1, (Coylie;) Lustre, 6, 98, 30 to 1, (Lavell;) Floretta IV., 3, 108, 6 to 1, (Griffin,) and Emotional, 3, 85, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Full course. Time—5:31.
1—Decapod, J. W. Colt's b. g., 6 years, by Sir Modred-Cristine, 137 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1....(Brazil)
2—Winship, Westbrook Stable's ch. m., 5, 151, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5....(Perse)
3—Marcus, J. M. Crosby's b. g., aged, 153, 4 to 1....(Veach)
Won by five lengths; a head between second and third.
Lawyer, 6, 141, 3 to 1, (G. Hamilton;) Woodford, aged, 140, 15 to 1, (McInerney;) Golden Gate, 4, 142, 6 to 1, (Hueston;) St. Luke, aged, 136, 8 to 1, (Mara;) Patrolman, 5, 137, 10 to 1, (Chandler,) and Westbury, 5, 135, 4 to 1, (Davy,) also ran and finished as named.
Red Pat, 5, 166, 6 to 1, (Dunlap,) and Marble, 5, 135, 30 to 1, (Leonard,) fell and did not finish.

LEANDERS THE WINNER.

Their Crew the Best Eight in the Henley Regatta.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 9.—The Henley course from start to finish was not only more crowded to-day than upon either of the previous days of the regatta, but the attendance of spectators was the largest on record. There were over 3,000 pleasure boats along the sides of the course, and the banks of the river were thronged with people. The scene presented was brilliant beyond description.

The principal events of the day were the final heats, respectively, for the Grand Challenge Cup and the Diamond Sculls, although much of the interest in these contests was lost because of the almost absolute certainty that the Leander Rowing Club's eight would win the cup, and the Hon. Rupert Guinness would capture the sculls for another year, both of which probabilities became facts.

The final heat of the race for the Grand Challenge Cup between the Leander Rowing Club and the Thames Rowing Club, was won by Leander by two and a quarter lengths in 7:43. Both boats got off at the same instant, striking the water at a stroke of forty to the minute. Thames led after half a dozen strokes, and then Leander drew up level.

At the end of the island Leander led by a third of a length, by two-thirds of a length at the Rectory, and at the half-mile post was a clear length in the lead. Leander kept in front and reached Fawley Court in 3:35. Her lead was somewhat shortened after passing Fawley Court, but from the Isthmian to the finish Leander drew rapidly away from the Thames boat and won easily. A strong adverse wind was blowing over the course, which slightly favored the Bucks station. Leander had the Bucks side, and was a strong favorite under any circumstances.

The final heat for the Diamond Sculls was won by the Hon. Rupert Guinness of the Leander Club, the present holder of the trophy, who beat H. K. Beaumont of the Burton-on-Trent Club.

The sixth heat for the Thames Challenge Cup was won by the crew of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, which beat Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by two and a quarter lengths.

In the seventh heat for the Thames Challenge Cup the crew of the Societe d'Encouragement de Sport Nautique, of Paris, beat the Molesey Boat Club by a length and a quarter. It was a good race, and the Paris crew were heartily cheered.

Until just before the finish, there was never a length between the two boats. At the Isthmian the Frenchmen drew to the front, and, passing the grand stand, put the stern of their boat ahead of the Molesey's bow.

The final heat for the Thames Challenge Cup was won by the Emmanuel College, Cambridge, eight, who beat the crew of the Societe d'Encouragement du Sport Nautique, of Paris, by four lengths.

The other events of the day were: Final heat for the Ladies' Plate, eight oars, won by Eton College, which beat Balliol College, Oxford, by three lengths.

Final heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, four oars, the London Rowing Club beat the Thames Rowing Club by a length.

Final heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, won by the Caius College, Cambridge, which beat the Magdalen College, Oxford, four by one length.

Final heat in the race for the Wyfold Challenge Cup, won by Trinity College, Oxford, which beat the London Rowing Club's four by a third of a length.

Final heat for the Nickalls Challenge Cup (silver goblets) was won by the London Rowing Club's pair, Guy and Vivian Nickalls, who beat the New College (Oxford) pair, W. E. Crum and C. M. Pitman, easily.

Capt. Treadway of the Yale crew was invited by Colonel William, the starter of the races, to occupy a place on board the umpire's launch, from which he witnessed the final heat of the Grand Challenge race.

The winners of the various events in the three days' racing of the regatta assembled at the grand stand at the finish at 7 o'clock this evening to receive their prizes. The trophies were presented to the respective victors by Lady Camoys, wife of Baron Camoys, the President of the Royal Henley Regatta.

The members of the Yale University crew spent last evening and this morning in visiting the many friends they have made here and bidding them good-bye preparatory to leaving Henley to-morrow. They will reach London some time to-morrow, and be entertained at dinner by the Sports Club in the evening.

PLAYED A LISTLESS GAME.

New-Yorks Easily Beaten by the Chicago Nine.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 9; New-York, 1.
Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Cleveland, 7; Baltimore, 0.
Louisville, 10; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 9; Boston, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	42	20	.677
Cincinnati	46	24	.657
Baltimore	42	22	.656
Boston	38	27	.585
Pittsburg	36	29	.554
Chicago	38	34	.528
Washington	30	31	.492
Philadelphia	33	35	.485
Brooklyn	32	35	.475
New-York	27	37	.422
St. Louis	16	52	.235
Louisville	14	48	.226

CHICAGO, July 9.—The New-Yorks played a listless game against the Chicagos to-day, and were easily beaten. Sullivan was not hit for the first four innings, but in the fifth the Colts pounded his delivery all over the field. Terry pitched a fine game, keeping the hits well scattered. His error gave New-York its only run. It was "Fred Pfeffer day," the many friends of the second baseman turning out to show the New-Yorks what a mistake they made in releasing him. His playing was a feature. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everett, 3b.	1	1	2	8	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	7	5	0
Lange, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	0	0	10	1	1
Ryan, rf.	1	2	3	1	0
Decker, lf.	1	1	1	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	2	5	0
Donohue, c.	1	1	1	1	0
Terry, p.	2	2	0	1	1
Total	9	11	27	17	4

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Tiernan, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Stafford, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	4	0	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Davis, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Clark, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Conna'n, ss.	0	2	1	0	0
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Sullivan, p.	0	2	1	2	0
*Wilson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	9	24	8	1

*Wilson batted for Zearfoss in the ninth inning.

Chicago....0 0 0 0 7 0 0 2 .—9
New-York....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 7. First base by errors—Chicago, 1; New-York, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New-York, 6. First base on balls—Off Terry, 2; off Sullivan, 3. Home run—Lange. Three-base hit—Terry. Two-base hits—Davis, Ryan, Dahlen, Everett. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Pfeffer, Terry, Everett. Double plays—Everett, Anson, and Everett; Pfeffer, Dahlen, and Anson; Dahlen and Anson; Anson, unassisted. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CORCORAN'S UNFORTUNATE ERROR.

Gave Pittsburg Four Runs and Probably Lost Brooklyn the Game.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Corcoran made an untimely error for Brooklyn to-day, in the third inning, and it resulted in giving Pittsburg 4 runs, and practically the game. Pittsburg's hitting was fortunate. A high wind prevailed throughout, and affected both pitchers. Although the score was close, it was a dull, uninteresting game. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	1	2	1	0
Ely, ss.	1	1	1	7	0
Stenzel, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Smith, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Sugden, c.	1	2	5	1	0
Lyons, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0
Truby, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0
Mack, 1b.	1	1	9	0	2
Killen, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	7	8	27	14	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Griffin, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Anderson, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	2	1	2	3	0
Corc'n, ss.	1	2	1	3	2
Lac'nce, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Shoch, 2b.	0	1	6	1	0
Burrell, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Kennedy, p.	0	2	0	6	1
Total	5	10	24	14	3

Pittsburg....0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 .—7
Brooklyn....0 1 0 2 0 0 0 2 0—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 3. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Killen, 2; off Kennedy, 5. Struck out—By Killen, 5; by Kennedy, 1. Three-base hits—Jones, Griffin, Corcoran. Two-base hit—Shindle. Sacrifice hit—Sugden. Stolen bases—Donovan, Anderson, Shoch. Hit by pitcher—By Kennedy, 1. Passed balls—Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland....1 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 .—7
Baltimore....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Pond and Clark. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville....6 1 1 0 1 0 0 2 .—10
Philadelphia....0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Louisville, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Hill and Dexter; Keener and Grady and Clement. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis....0 0 2 2 3 1 1 0 0—9
Boston....1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3—7

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Boston, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 3. Batteries—Donohue and Murphy; Sullivan, Stivetts, and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Cincinnati-Washington game postponed on account of rain.

A TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

The Correspondence Between This Country and Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Another delay has occurred in making public the correspondence of the State Department and the London Foreign Office relative to the new Anglo-American treaty of Arbitration. It is purposed under this treaty to refer all matters of dispute to a friendly board of arbitrators. It was expected that the correspondence bearing upon the subject, which has been in progress for some months, would be given to the press this week.

There are, however, important letters in transit which must first be answered before this is done. It was announced to-day at the State Department that the correspondence would not be made public before the 19th inst. It is explained that there are many letters yet to be written before the complete understanding is reached.

The importance of the subject is such that it is deemed advisable to publish the correspondence at this stage of the proceedings, in order that both countries may understand how well their diplomatic representatives are succeeding. The utmost confidence is expressed at the State Department that the successful preparation of such a treaty will result from the efforts which are now being made. The correspondence may not be closed before late Autumn, but it is not doubted that when this conclusion is reached the way will be fully prepared for the drafting of an arbitration treaty which will be satisfactory to both countries, and forever preclude the possibility of war between the English-speaking nations.

With the publication of the correspondence, Secretary Olney and the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, will leave the city on their annual vacations. This will not necessarily delay the exchange of whatever letters may be written before the correspondence is complete, but it will afford to each a brief season of much needed rest.

THRASHED THE BROWN PELICAN.

His White Brother Did Not Like the New-Comer at Central Park.

Visitors at the quarters in which was placed the brown American pelican, presented to the Central Park menagerie by the Cromwell Steamship Company, were witnesses yesterday to a sharp and decisive battle between the new arrival and a white pelican.

When the brown pelican was placed in the wired inclosure with the white pelican, a crane, and several herons, very little attention was paid to him. He was snubbed on all sides, possibly because he was the only colored bird in the inclosure.

When the new-comer began to strut around yesterday morning and inspect his quarters, the conditions changed.

The white pelican opened his languid eyes about half way and seemed to "size up" his brown brother. Then he, also, strutted around a while, ruffling his feathers and skipping in front of the brown pelican.

Pretty soon the white bird whetted his long bill on the gravel floor, straightened his long neck, and started to thrash the brown bird. For about three minutes nothing could be seen but circular gleams of brown and white and two ugly sharp bills that clashed in combat like the weapons of sword fighters.

When the dust and feathers of the fight had settled to the ground, the brown pelican was seen standing dejectedly alone, with a good many of his feathers gone and his eyes half closed.

The other birds were not sympathetic, for the new-comer was not of their color. When Director Smith took the brown pelican away, his recent companions relapsed into their usual attitude of indifference. The vanquished bird will live hereafter with the meek and harmless birds in the pigeon house.

DETECTIVE PUT ON PATROL DUTY.

Britton Interfered When Nugent Made an Arrest.

Chief of Police Conlin yesterday transferred Detective Britton from the Central Office to the Church Street Precinct, where he will do patrol duty, on account of the trouble which he had with Detective Nugent of Inspector Harley's staff Wednesday.

Nugent said that a man named Murphy had been constantly on the sidewalk near Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, and he suspected that he was "tipping off" sidewalk bookmakers when detectives were around. He warned Murphy to change his location, but when Murphy persisted in remaining on the sidewalk Nugent arrested him.

After the arrest Detective Britton came along and tried to get Nugent to release Murphy. Nugent says he did not know Britton, and Britton did not say he was a detective. Britton was so persistent that Nugent arrested him, too. Both prisoners were taken before Inspector Harley, who thought that there was not sufficient evidence to detain them, and they were let go.

Detective Britton told Chief Conlin that Murphy was a stool pigeon in his employ, and that this was why he did not want Nugent to interfere with him. He knew that Nugent was a detective, and thought that Nugent knew him. Chief Conlin thought that Britton had been overzealous, and had made a mistake that in a more important case might have been serious.

BAIL FOR EXCISE INSPECTORS.

The Men Charged with Extortion Deny the Accusation.

The courtroom of Police Justice J. Lott Nostrand, at Coney Island, was crowded yesterday when John W. Noble and Howard Green were arraigned on the charge of extortion. They are Excise Inspectors, recently appointed under the Raines law. Both live in this city—Noble at 344 West Fifty-sixth Street and Green at 338 West Forty-seventh Street. They were accused by Samuel Collins of Surf Avenue with taking $40 from him on Tuesday afternoon, promising to allow him to run his saloon, notwithstanding an alleged violation of the law.

Collins says the two Inspectors exhibited their badges on Tuesday, and, after examining his hotel, stated that it was not a hotel in the meaning of the law. He says that they told him it would be all right, and that they could fix it for him for $40. Collins said he gave the money to the men.

Noble and Green spent Wednesday night in the Coney Island lock-up, and were quite disheartened when they were arraigned in court yesterday. They were represented by Lawyers Frank McCaffery of Brooklyn and Justice of the Peace Owen Finnerty of Coney Island, and denied the charge.

Justice Nostrand held each in $500 bail for an examination on July 11. William Noble, the proprietor of the Glenoble Hotel, in this city, went on their bond. He is a brother of Noble.

A Star Cast for "Patience."

The most notable performance of comic opera that has ever been seen in this country will be given at the Herald Square Theatre to-night, with distinguished prima donnas and "stars" in all the principal roles. Every one of the artists advertised will appear.

Miss Lillian Russell as Patience will be seen in the role in which she made her first distinctive comic opera success. Sadie Martinot will appear as Lady Angela, of which she was the original in this country. Henry E. Dixey as Bunthorne was particularly successful in the part when the opera ran for a couple of months at Palmer's Theatre a few years ago. Apart from the principals, the performance promises to be very effective. The chorus, numbering sixty, has been thoroughly drilled and trained under the direction of W. H. Fitzgerald, and the orchestra will consist of forty pieces under the direction of Paul Steindorff. The advance sale has been very large, and a big and thoroughly representative audience is assured. The full cast will be as follows: Patience, Miss Lillian Russell; Lady Angela, Miss Sadie Martinot; Lady Saphir, Miss Dorothy Morton; Lady Jane, Miss Flora Finlayson; Lady Ella, Miss Lillian Swain; Bunthorne, Henry E. Dixey; Grosvenor, W. T. Carleton; Colonel, W. McLaughlin; The Duke, J. F. Sheehan; Major, Aubrey Boucicault.

Block on Broadway Cable Road.

Traffic was suspended on the Broadway cable road between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock last night. An iron bolt became lodged in the cable slot of the up-town track at Thirtieth Street about 6 o'clock, throwing the cable from the wheel. At once traffic was stopped on both up-town and down-town tracks below Forty-second Street. After half an hour's work, the cable of the down-town track was got into working order, but it was 7 o'clock before the wreckers removed the bolt that had caused the trouble and traffic was resumed on the up-town track.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Private Sales Reported—The Doings in the Auction Room.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold for William H. Horton, to a client for investment, the six-story business building 158 Wooster Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold for Arthur Dyett, to a Mr. Fraser, at $32,000, the four-story dwelling 53 West Sixty-eighth Street, recently purchased for $30,000.

Mr. J. Gallinger has sold to S. Wolf, at about $53,000, the two five-story brownstone flats 3 and 5 West One Hundred and Third Street, each 25 by 85 by 103.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, twenty-one lots of the Arden property, at William's Bridge, to Laura Veritz, at $8,503. One other lot of the same tract was sold by Mr. Wells to Mrs. H. D. Taintor, at $457.

Messrs. Lamb and Rich submitted plans to the Department of Buildings yesterday for the erection, for Barnard College, of a four-story stone and brick building on its site, the block bounded by One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, Claremont Avenue, and the Boulevard. The new structure is estimated to cost $460,000.

Mr. Arthur R. Parsons has sold for Rosina Vollhart the five-story flat 7 and 9 Carmine Street 43 by 90 by 100, to Mrs. Cornelia K. Averill, who gives in exchange the five-story marble-front apartment house 9 and 11 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 35 by 90 by 100. The amount involved was about $115,000.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean referee, 332 and 334 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 65 by 100.11, three-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $26,910.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, E. L. Heydecker referee, lease of 40 Vesey Street, north side, 99.11 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 100, five-story brownstone building, with store. Due on judgment, $15,925.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, Claremont Avenue and Boulevard, for a four-story stone and brick building, by Barnard College, owner; cost, $160,000.

No. 14 East Seventeenth Street, for an eight-story and attic brick warehouse and factory, by Edward J. and Charles Deutsch of 7 East Seventeenth Street, owners; cost, $75,000.

No. 1,646 Bathgate Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Florence Smart of Mount Vernon, owner; cost, $4,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 434.4 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Gottlieb Haaf of 945 Westchester Avenue, owner; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, by Joseph P. McDonnell of 2,008 Washington Avenue, owner; cost, $9,000.

Jerome Avenue, southeast corner of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame stable, a two-story frame hotel, and one-story frame shed, by George R. Clark of Bedford Park, owner; cost, $4,600.

Jennings Street, south side, 126 feet west of Southern Boulevard, for three two-story and basement frame dwellings, by John Hansen of 849 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; cost, $9,000.

North Chestnut Drive, north side, 400 feet from junction of North and South Chestnut Drives, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Leonard F. Tobie of 97 North Chestnut Drive, owner; cost, $6,600.

No. 635 West Forty-second Street, by Fritz Tschenlin, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $360.

No. 288 Ninth Avenue, by J. A. O'Reilly estate of 286 Ninth Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $50.

No. 2,336 Second Avenue, by John Kindergan of 2,336 Second Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $400.

Avenue C, northeast corner of Eleventh Street, by Mrs. Marian Reich of 701 East Eleventh Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $150.

No. 78 Irving Place, by F. H. Betts, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

No. 428 Grand Street, by Samuel Sloman of 402 Grand Street, owner, David Rudlen, lessee, alterations to a two and three story dwelling, store, &c.; cost, $500.

No. 148 East Fifty-eighth Street, by Abraham Siegel of 146 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and stores; cost, $2,000.

No. 138 Ludlow Street, by Mendel Iam, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $50.

No. 302 East Seventy-third Street, by Samuel C. Baum of 422 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 9.

10TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 53d St, 25x75; Hopper S. Mott and another to Helen Carpart and others.... $1
2D AV, 1,742 and 1,744; August Jacob and wife to William Holbein and another.... 10
124TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Matilda Milligan to Rosina B. McClellan.... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Rosina B. McClellan to J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company.... 1
124TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Ronald K. Brown, as executor, to same.... 1
115TH ST, s s, 340 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Samuel Grodginski and wife to Gennaro Cupolo.... 1
121ST ST, n s, 142.6 ft w of 4th Av, 23x100.11; Johanna Hassett to Sanders Liebman.... 18,000
130TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 54x—; Thomas C. Bowne and others to John T. Pearson.... 6,250
LOT 366, map of the village of Mott Haven; Julia E. Briggs, as executrix, &c., to Elizabeth S. Stephens.... 20,000
148TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; John A. Knox and wife to Charles H. Capen.... 1
NELSON AV, e s, 270.2 ft s of Orchard St, 20x103x20.2x98.1; James A. Mullin to Christopher J. Kiernan.... 900
WATERS ST, s w corner of Beck St, 55x100; Mary M. Gent to Catherine B. Gent.... 1
WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Kelly St, 68x78.9x irregular; Henry Burge and wife to Elizabeth Anderson.... 26,000
LAIGHT ST, 51; Matilda Klussman to James C. Fargo, as President, &c.... 11,950
GREENWICH ST, e s, Lot 26 and part of Lot 32, map of property of Abraham Wilson; also strip adjoining; John C. Hays to Cornelia G. Hays.... 1
CHERRY ST, 41; Catherine Watkins and another to Jacob F. Lutz.... 1
10TH ST, n s, 204.3 ft e of University Place, 22.8x94.9; also n s of 10th St, 226.6 ft e of University Place, 22.8x94.9; Albert D. Oppenheim and wife to David E. Oppenheimer and another.... 100
13TH ST, 419 to 425 West; Jacob and Skinner Realty Company to William E. Booth.... 1
22D ST, 147 West; 113 Beekman St, 23 East 21st St, 25 East 21st St, 323 West 29th St, and property at Darien, Conn.; Jennie L. Ring and another to Mary C. Robinson.... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. O. Clark to M. C. Robinson.... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Spencer W. Boise to same.... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Otis B. Boise and wife to same.... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Alice B. Ring to same.... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Hattie M. Ring and another to same.... 1
33D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x98.9; Catharine E. Moore to James McManus.. 10,000
11TH AV, n e corner of 26th St, 25x98.9; Alexander Davidson to E. R. Brainerd.... 1
51ST ST, n s, 220 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Thomas Stokes and another, executors and trustees, to E. C. Stokes.... 1
77TH ST, 326 West; Helen J. Peirce and another to Herbert B. Harding.... 1
WARREN ST, 74; Euphemia B. Wilmarth to Elbridge T. Gerry.... 65,000
145TH ST, 330 West; James Murtaugh and wife to Michael A. Kedian.... 12,250
SAMUEL ST, n e s, adjoining land of John Butler, 39x97.11x30x98.1; William E. Brooker and wife to Charles P. Hallock.... 1
168TH ST, s w s, 387.4 ft s e of Boston Av, 25x125; Maria Engeholm to Barbara Fimpel.... 1
PROSPECT AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 156th St, 24.9x96.5x24.9x95.5; Otto A. Giesser and wife to Edward A. Bell.... 2,500
8TH AV, s e corner of 155th St, 25x100; Moses Herrman, referee, to Henry J. Welch.... 9,750
72D ST, s s, 238 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Emanuel Glauber and wife to Ray Karpas, ½ part.... 1
98TH ST, 116 to 122, 126 to 130, and 134 to 138 West; Isaac L. Smith and wife to Amelia Stepper.... 5
SAME PROPERTY; John B. Smith and wife to Isaac L. Smith.... 1
98TH ST, 116 to 120 West; Levi P. Morton and wife to same.... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Isaac L. Smith and wife to John B. Smith.... 1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 150 ft n of Claremont Place, 75x86; William S. Opdyke, executor, to Frank L. Smith.... 18,000
LOTS 31 to 40, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Perley S. Crosier to Max C. Baum.... 1
WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 183d St, 47.7x85x51.10x85.1; the Northern Improvement Company to J. Augustus Smith, Jr.... 6,650
WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 182d St, 100x100; Charles H. Capen and another to Hettie Knox.... 1
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 179th St, 101x101x101x81.1; Franziska Modlmaid to Jacob A. Zimmermann.... 1
117TH ST, n s, 264 ft w of 4th Av, 18x100.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to the New-York Life Insurance Company.. 6,500
PRESCOTT AV, w corner of Bolton Road, 114.2x82.3x81.9x138.8x128.6; Barbara Clemens to Katherine E. Fechteler.... 1
LOTS 5, 267, 272, 279, 284, and 290, map of Arden property; Stephen P. Anderson and wife to Henry Burge and wife.... 1
LOTS 4, 5, and 6, map of Pelham Park; Albert L. Hernstein and wife to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.... 1
LOTS 12 and 13, map of Hunt estate; Albert Neumeyer to George Lahrmann.... 1
BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 25, map of Briggs estate; Kate Beane to Ambrose Lee, Jr.. 2,250

Recorded Leases.

LOHR, Catharina, to Peter Schramm; 528 West 55th St, 5 years.... $600
LANGDON, Woodbury G., to Emil Mesnier; s w corner of Crosby and Spring Sts, 3¾ years.... 1,200
REYNOLDS, Patrick, to Adolf Pohl; 1,548 2d Av, 5 years....900, 960
SCHWARZ, Amelia, as general guardian, to Conrad Arnold; 204 East 104th St, 2 years.... 540
VOSS, John H., to Lee Y. Ling; 40 Mott St, 10 years.... 2,400
WATSON, Margaret K., to Carl Bergmann; 45 Liberty St, basement, 5 years. 2,000
WARSZAUR, Rose, to George Ringler & Co.; 22 Chatham Square, 2 5-6 years.... 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s e corner of 5th Av and 35th St, 3 years....$250,000
BERGMANN, Carl, to Mary Kuhn; lease of 45 Liberty St, (basement, &c.,).... 2,000
BURNS, James, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 226, Block F, map of Mapes estate, 3 years.... 213
BOYLE, John, to same; Lots 47 and 48, Block A, same map, 3 years.... 570
BROWN, Annie, and husband to William Knight; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 140.11 ft n of 152d St, 5 years.... 15,000
BELL, Edward A., to Otto A. Giesser; w s of Prospect Av, 25.3 ft n of 156th St, 3 years.... 800
CHILLAS, Cordelia F., to Abel Crook, as guardian; 7 Livingston Place, 1 year.... 3,000
DEERING, May, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 135th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year.... 18,000
DECKER, Paul G., and wife to Annie M. Edwards; w s of Forest Av, 159 ft s of 166th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years. 13,500
CARHART, Helen, Meribah, Leila M., and Carrie C., to Horace S. Ely and another, trustees, &c., of A. M. Ross, deceased; e s of 10th Av, 25.2 ft s of 53d St, 3 years.... 17,000
COTTER, John, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Co., (Limited;) 147th St, n w corner of Brook Av, 2 months.... 2,180
CURRAN, James J., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 56, Block A, map of Mapes estate, 3 years.... 200
DONOHUE, Patrick, and wife to Alice M. Holland; n s of Westchester Av, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, demand.... 5,500
FEEHAN, John and Richard, and wives to Emilie J. Murray; e s of Eagle Av, 345.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year... 10,000
FRASER, Lewis, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 228, Block F, map of Mapes estate, 3 years.... 201
FRIEND, Theodore H., to same; Lots 65 and 66, Block B, and Lot 225, Block F, same map, 3 years.... 700
GIPPERT, Catharine, to Frederick Gippert; s s of 50th St, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years.... 5,000
GAINES, Furman V., to Philip Pretzfeld; w s of Columbus Av, 25.5 ft s of 109th St, 3 years.... 25,000
SAME to Morris Jacoby; w s of Columbus Av, 75.9 ft s of 109th St, and adjoining lots, 1 year, (three mortgages).. 7,500
SAME to Max Hessberg; s w corner of Columbus Av and 109th St, 1 year.... 5,000
SAME to Virginia De Boulemont and Nina A. de la Tournelle; w s of Columbus Av, 75.9 ft s of 109th St; also w s of Colubus Av, 100.11 ft s of 109th St, 3 years, (two mortgages).... 50,000
SAME to Solomon Werner; w s of Columbus Av, 126.1 ft s of 109th St, 3 years.. 25,000
SAME to Emanuel Heilner and others; w s of Columbus Av, 50.7 ft s of 100th St, 3 years.... 25,000
SAME to John Yule w s of Columbus Av, 25.5 ft s of 109th St, 1 year.... 3,000
GRAHAM, George, and wife to Elizabeth Taylor; e s of Pleasant Av, 140 ft n of Flower St, 5 years.... 2,200
HUMMEL, Frederick P., and wife to Charlotte Mentzer; s e s of King's Bridge Av, 192 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 3 years.... 1,000
HAYS, Cornelia G., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; Greenwich St, Lot 26 and part of Lot 32, map of property of Abraham Wilson, 1 year.. 30,000
KAYSER, Raymond C., to Dennis Mullins; e s of Orchard Terrace, 100 ft s of Elm Av, 3 months.... 52
KNOX, Hettie, to Charles H. Capen; n w corner of Washington Av and 182d St, 2 years.... 1,500
KIERNAN, Christopher J., to James A. Mullin; e s of Nelson Av, 270.3 ft s of Orchard St, 6 months.... 700
LANG, Amelia V., and husband to Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 71st St, 435 ft w of 8th Av, 3½ years.... 24,000
LUTZ, Jacob F., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 41 Cherry St, 3 years.... 5,000
LIEBMAN, Sanders, to Johanna Hassett; n s of 121st St, 142.6 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years.... 12,000
LEDMAN, Samuel, and wife to Philip Klingsmith; s s of 52d St, 95.10 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years.... 2,000
LEE, Ambrose, Jr., to Barbara Trumpler; n s of Briggs Av, Lot 25, map of Briggs estate, William's Bridge, 3 years.... 1,000
McCARTHY, Samuel, and wife to Hudson P. Rose; e s of St. Lawrence Av, 250 ft n of Mansion St, 3 years.... 660
MAYWALD, William R., and wife to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; e s of 1st Av, 50.8 ft n of 90th St, 5 years.... 11,000
MARTIN, Nicholas, to Eliza Ross; w s of Gouverneur St, 24.6 ft s of Madison St, 3 years.... 5,000
MANNELLO, Filomena B. and Angelo, to Annie L. Horn; e s of Eagle Av, 425 ft s of 156th St, 5 years.... 6,000
MORRIS, Albert C., and wife to the trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York; n s of 145th St, 266.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 30,000
MORRIS, Albert C., and wife to Albert W. Fiero; same property, 1 year.... 5,000
MORGENTHAU, Eugene, to executors of William Remsen, deceased; e s of Lafayette Place, 100 ft n of 4th St, 5 years.. 60,000
SAME to David Gutmann; same property, 1 year.... 15,000
OPPENHEIMER, David E., and Joseph Hamershlag to Albert D. Oppenheim; n s of 10th St, 204.3 ft e of University Place, &c., 2 years.... 37,500
OLMS, William and Lena, to Thomas E. Thorn; s w corner of Riverdale Av and River St, 3 years.... 6,000
PEARSON, John T., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 130th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.... 16,000
PREUSS, Bernardine, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 29 Frankfort St, 1 year.... 2,000
REINER, Augustus, and wife to Max Just; s s of 126th St, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year.... 1,500
REILLY, Philip F., and wife to Andrew Koch; n e corner of Avenue C and 9th St, 2 years.... 3,500
REDMOND, Michael, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 212, Block F, and 26, Block A, map of Mapes estate, 3 years.... 990
SAME to same; Lots 208 and 211, Block F; same map, 3 years.... 1,182
REARDON, Joseph P., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 64, Block B, map of Mapes estate, 3 years.... 270
SMITH, Francis, to same; Lot 51, Block A, same map, 3 years.... 235
SIDENBERG, Richard, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 113 to 121 Prince St, 3 years....140,000
SMITH, J. Augustus, Jr., to the Northern Improvement Company; n e corner of 183d St and Webster Av, 3 years.... 4,655
STEPHENS, Elizabeth S. and Olin J., to Julia E. Briggs, executrix of George Briggs; Lot 366, map of Mott Haven, and part of Lot D, e of Gerard Av, installments.... 17,500
SMITH, Margaret and Henry C., to James L. Breese and another, trustees, &c.; n e corner of Lexington Av and 121st St, 3 years.... 44,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag and wives to Sarah B. Newbold; n s of St. Ann's Av, 99.11 ft s of 146th St, 3 years.... 12,000
SAME to Frederick Beadel; w s of St. Ann's Av, 49.11 ft s of 146th St, 3 years.... 12,000
SAME to Fanny N. B. Adrian; w s of St. Ann's Av, 74.11 ft s of 146th St, 3 years.... 9,500
SAME to Charles W. Sloane; w s of St. Ann's Av, 74.11 ft s of 146th St, 3 years.... 2,500
SMITH, Frank L., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Riverside Drive, 600 ft n of 122d St, 2 years.... 15,000
SMITH, Margaret A., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; n e corner of Lexington Av and 121st St, demand.... 12,000
SVANDRLIK, John, and wife to Louis Klofanda; w s of Tinton Av, 143.8 ft s of 165th St, 5 years.... 1,100
WARD, Walworth, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of Riverside Av, 35.8 ft s of 91st St, 3 years.... 40,000
WILLIAMS, Leonidas, to Jonas B. Kissam; s s of 51st St, 687 ft w of 5th Av, lease, installments.... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMEND, Edward B., executor of Elisabeth Appel, to James Walsh....$10,137
HART, Charles B., to Frederica Talman.. 4,500
SAME to Louise F. Runk.... 4,500
HUMMEL, Minnie, administratrix of Mary Schneider, to Frederick Cornell.... 10,000
HOLLAND, Alice M., to Charles Unangst. 1
JUILLIARD, Augustus D., and others, trustees of Frederick H. Cossitt, to Thomas Stokes and another, executors of Elizabeth R. Stokes.... 28,500
SAME to Elizabeth C. Stokes, executors.. 60,683
SAME to trustee of Frederick H. Cossitt. 1
LIVINGSTON, Florence S., to Eliza T. Griswold.... 1
MATHEWS, Mary J., to Charles H. Runk. 4,000
MIDDLEBROOK, F. J., to executors of William H. Hall.... 27,142
PAGE, Hastings E., to Mary J. Mathews.. 3,500
ROBERTS, Edward, to Anne M. Roberts.. 3,000
STOKES, Thomas, and another, executors, &c., of Elizabeth C. Stokes, to Elizabeth C. Stokes, (six assignments).... 6
SCHMITT, Hermann, to Johanna Schmidt.... 5,000
POTTER, Frederick G., administrator of Joseph Potter, to Frederick G. Potter, (three assignments).... 58,564
SAME to Eugene C. Potter, (three assignments).... 59,214
SAME to Eliza J. Vaughan, (four assignments).... 66,232

SAME to Mira A. Bowie, five assignments).... 42,780
ROSE, Hudson P., to Mary A. Myers.... 1,417
SAME to Harriet A. Shepperd.... 1,436
SAME to Catharine A. Andrew.... 1,270
SAME to Sarah M. Brown.... 1,404
SAME to Elizabeth Zubrod.... 660
THE BACHMANN BREWING COMPANY to Christian Lindinger.... 1,000

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 306, 366, 348, 340, 381, 384, 385, 397, 398, 405, 412, 378, 390, on mortgage map of Arden property; George A. Meyer, as executor of Agnes Arden, against Matilda Fraser and others, (foreclosure of mortgages.)
147TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; George Mackenzie against John M. Betts and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
5TH AV and 7th St, s w corner, 114x106, (Wakefield;) Harry Wiseman against Margaret Ceburre and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
118TH ST, n s, 436.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20.5x100.11; Katharina Gass against John Rapp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MADISON AV, w s, 62 ft n of 84th St, 20x70; George A. Archer, executor, &c., of George B. Archer, against Wallace C. Andrews and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 50 ft s w of Wales Av, 25.3x67; Department of Buildings against Annie Haenschen, (violation of building laws.)
49TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100; Edwin E. Dickinson, receiver, &c., against Mary C. Franklin, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
133D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Emily Gluf against George H. Winslow and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

99TH ST, 24 and 26 West; Murray & Son against Benjamin F. McCaullay, owner and contractor.... 950
38TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Clinton Wire Cloth Company against John D. Korst, Jr., owner, and Nicholas Burkhardt, contractor.... 51
64TH ST, 25 to 29 West; Young & Levy against James P. Young, owner, and John H. Wellwood, contractor.... 114
137TH ST, 138 West; John Robinson & Son against Margaret Schmitt and William Maass, owners, and William Maass, contractor.... 800
OGDEN AV, w s, 50 ft s of Devoe St, 25x100; E. M. Pritchard & Son against M. Saidler, owner; W. J. Christian, contractor.... 380
145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x100; same against Edwin E. White, owner and contractor.... 155
OGDEN AV, w s, 75 ft s of Devoe St, 25x100; same against Mrs. Leacock, owner; W. J. Christian, contractor.... 380
TERRACE VIEW AV, n s, 389.10 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 35.4x100; William D. Grant against Manton L. Miller and John D. Silsbee, owners; George W. Yeandle and another, contractors.... 182
TERRACE VIEW AV, n w s, 369.10 ft w of King's Bridge Road, 40x70; Stuart F. Clark against same owners; George W. Yeandle, contractor.... 275
TERRACE VIEW AV, n s, 409.10 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 20x70; Samuel L. Berrian against John D. Silsbee, owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor.... 734
TERRACE VIEW AV, n s, 389.10 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 20x70; same against Manton L. Miller, owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor.... 734
34TH ST, 114 West; James Matthews, as receiver of Thorp & Bond, against Amund Johnsen, owner and contractor.. 3,772
102D ST AND LEXINGTON AV, n e corner, 47.6x95; Joseph and David Ravitch against Harris Fordinsky, owner; Harris Fordinsky and Abraham Barash, contractors.... 313
99TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100; Abner P. Bigelow against Benjamin F. McCaullay, owner and contractor.... 552

TO IMPROVE THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Secretary Lamont Considering Plans for a Year's Work.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Secretary of War is considering the plan for the year's work on the fortifications, for which there is a large sum of money available. Many of the projects have been approved, especially those relating to an extension of work already under way, notably on the defenses at Boston, New-York, and Delaware Bay. Army Engineer officers will be detailed to supervise the work, and purchase the material under contract.

It is expected to extend the fortifications materially, and within the coming year the department will begin operations at ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf coast which have hitherto been inadequately protected, or without protection of any kind. Gen. Miles some time since submitted to the War Department his suggestion of the methods of properly defending our seaboard cities. It is a subject in which he takes much interest, and upon which he has had much to say profesionally and unofficially.

It is possible under the fund at the disposal of the department to do more work during the present year than has ever been accomplished in any previous period of the same duration.

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Geo. R. Read,

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RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.

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9 Pine St., N. Y.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST 120TH STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court.—ANNA M. MARTLING, as executrix, et al., plaintiffs, against LUCIUS McADAM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the westerly line of Seventh Avenue and opposite the centre of a party wall, and running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue (part of the distance through said party wall) one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with 120th Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue (part of the distance through another party wall) one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of 120th Street; and thence easterly along the northerly line of said street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 22, 1896.

NELSON SMITH, Referee.
ALEXANDER THAIN, Esq., Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 38 Park Row, New-York City, N. Y.
je23-2aw3wM&F&jy16

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST 140TH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—SARAH EMILIE WOODBURY, plaintiff, vs. MAX BLOOM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the third day of July, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the seventh day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, taken together as one parcel, are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet (150) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Amsterdam Avenue, formerly called Tenth Avenue, with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Amsterdam Avenue, formerly called Tenth Avenue, ninety-nine feet (99) eleven inches, (11,) to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block seventy-five feet, (75;) thence southerly and again parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue, formerly called Tenth Avenue, ninety-nine feet (99) eleven inches, (11,) to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, seventy-five feet, (75,) to the point or place of beginning, being Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17 on a certain map entitled "Map of real estate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Frederick Pentz, William A. Pentz, and John Pentz, dated New-York, November, 1860," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as Map No. 644.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1896.

GEORGE C. AUSTIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.
jy8-2aw3wW&F&jy29

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—KATHARINA LINCK against GEORGE W. WARREN, Mary A. Warren, J. Homer Hildreth, William Markuske, Benjamin Norz, and Frederick J. Bandholtz.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned referee in and by said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward (now located in Section 9, Block 2417 on the land map) of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157) Street, distant four hundred and six and 21-100 (406.21) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue, as now laid out, with said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; running thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street one hundred and one (101) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157) Street, twenty-four and 60-100 (24.60) feet; thence southerly parallel with first-mentioned course one hundred and one (101) feet five (5) inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157) Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157) Street twenty-four and 60-100 (24.60) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known by the street number 547 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, New-York City.—Dated July 2d, 1896.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.
EDWIN C. SCHAFFER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn.
jy3-2aw3wF&M&jy24

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—DAVID MAYER BREWING COMPANY against OWEN TOHER and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being at Fordham, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and distinguished on a map made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and dated March 14, 1851, by the Number 175, bounded and described as follows, namely: Southeasterly by Lorillard Street fifty-four feet five inches; northeasterly by Lot No. 174 about two hundred and nine feet six inches; northwesterly by a stone fence fifty-four feet five inches, and southwesterly by Lot No. 176 about two hundred and ten feet; be each and every of the said dimensions more or less. Together with such parts of the said streets, avenues, and roads laid down in said map as are opposite and contiguous to and fronting on the premises hereby intended to be conveyed; and together with the right of way by, through, and upon the said several roads, streets, and avenues laid down on the said map in common with the other part owners of the said premises and subject to the right of way of said other part owners in common by, through, and upon the said several roads, streets, and avenues, it being intended to keep open the said streets and avenues as public roads for the common use of the said several owners of said premises and at their mutual expense. Together also with the building or buildings upon said described premises erected.—Dated New-York, July 6th, 1896.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
B. LEWINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 119 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
jy10-2aw3wF&Tu&jy31

AMSTERDAM AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GILMAN COLLAMORE, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. SULLIVAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant twenty-five feet southerly from the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; thence running westerly part of the distance through a party wall and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly part of the distance through a party wall, and again parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred feet to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly along said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 6th, 1896.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 280 Broadway, New-York City.
jy7-2aw3wTu&F&jy28

SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, New-York County.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against BERNARD S. LEVY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in Section No. 4, in Block 1169 in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street distant seventy feet two inches easterly from the Boulevard; running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line seventeen feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as Number 234 West Seventy-eighth Street in said city.—Dated New-York, July 2nd, 1896.

HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN, Referee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.
jy3-2aw3wF&M&jy24

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against PAUL P. TODD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of July, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant five hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred and thirty-eight feet six inches; thence southwesterly eighty-eight feet seven and seven-eighths inches; and thence northerly parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred and eighty-two feet and one-quarter of an inch, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 29th, 1896.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
jy3-2aw3wTu&F&jy21

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